No. _____

GIVEN BY

Robert M. Baldwin, Jr.

THE BALDWIN GENEALOGY FROM 1500

(Richard Baldwin of Bucks County, England
and one line of his descendents.)

Written and edited by Robert Mark Baldwin Jr.
with selective use of THE BALDWIN GENEALOGY
by Charles Candee Baldwin - 1881

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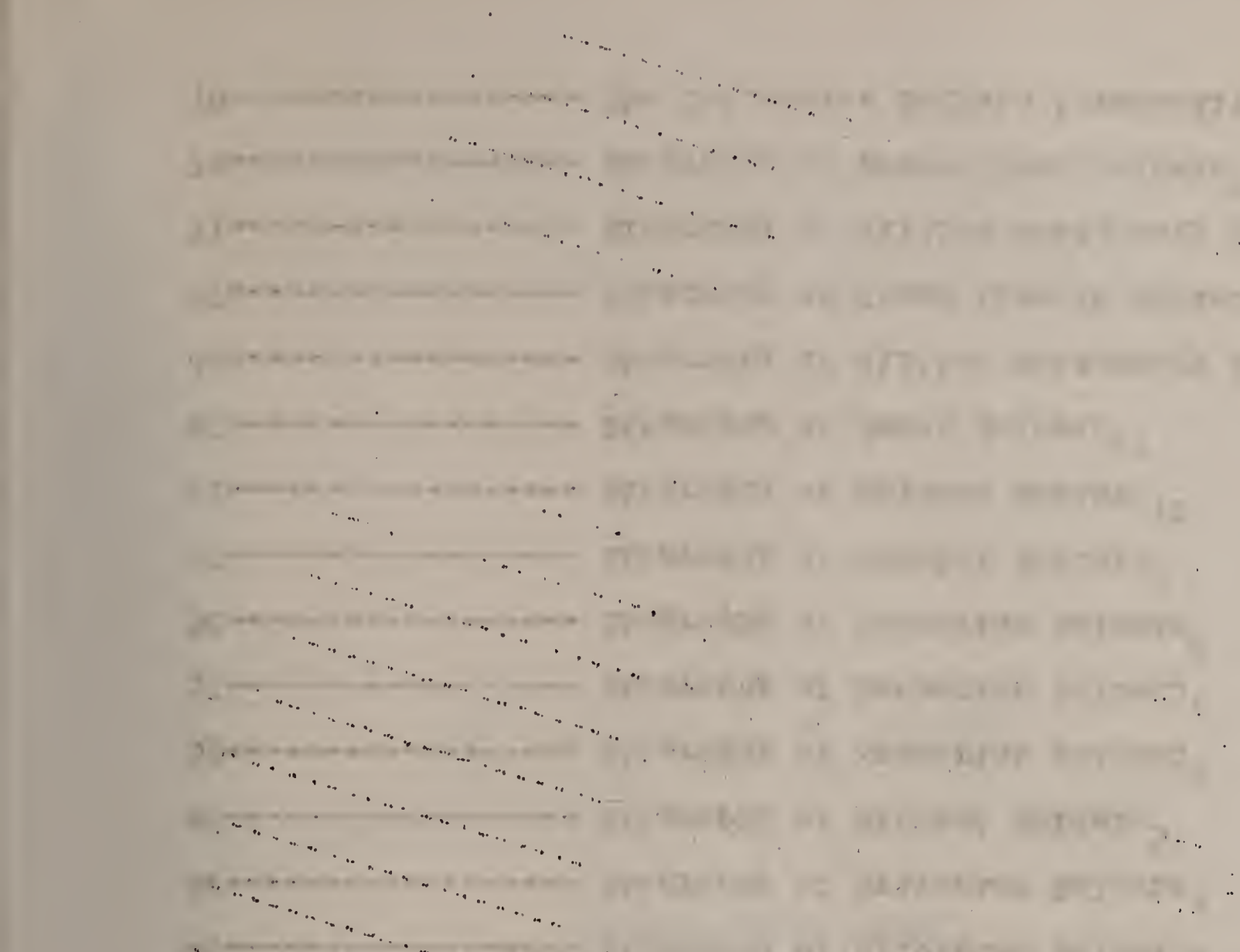

The Baldwin Genealogy

Speaking from a genealogical point of view those of the Baldwin family are an extremely fortunate group. Not only do they have a full, rich heritage, but they also have written about them as thorough a literary account of their history as could be realistically desired. This account comes down to us through the efforts of Charles Candee Baldwin who in 1881 compiled his book The Baldwin Genealogy, From 1500 to 1881. The book was printed by the Leader Printing Company, 146 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881 and takes in some 974 pages of names and dates accounting for some twenty-two thousand persons.

The book is superbly researched and Charles Candee Baldwin's qualifications for undertaking such a task are obvious by his positions as Secretary of the Historical Society at Cleveland, Ohio; Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and of the Worcester Society of Antiquity; Trustee of the State Archaeological Society of Ohio; and Non-resident Member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

It was Charles Candee Baldwin's dream that after his initial work future generations of Baldwins would continue to expand the knowledge of the family by compiling and printing their own genealogies which would sit along side his work as a continual record of the family's heritage.

Unfortunately, however, there is an impracticality involved with this dream; and the fact that no major additions have been made to Charles Candee Baldwin's genealogy with the exception of his own supplement in 1889 points it out. It is just too much trouble for each generation or two to have reproduced and distributed a completely revised edition of the entire Baldwin genealogy. The number of additions increases geometrically each generation

thereby making the formation of an exact account of every surviving relative of a given ancestor a virtual impossibility after a few centuries. Such a task after fifteen or twenty generations would require the full time efforts of a force of researchers striving continually to keep track of the who, the where, and the when of those involved as they married, bore children, moved, graduated from schools, and died to mention but a few of the facts which a thorough genealogy should take into account. Surely the mere century which separates my writing and that of Charles Candee Baldwin has caused the genealogy to almost double in size.

It is because of this situation that I have undertaken to revise the Baldwin genealogy. What I propose to do is reduce it from the complete genealogy which covers the entire family from 1500 and continue it as a direct line work which takes only into account the direct blood descent of any given lines which will in the future develop from the children of William M. Baldwin[14].

This will simplify the genealogy immensely and hopefully add incentive to those of the future to continue their own individual lines. What this means is that from now on one book will not serve as a genealogical reference for all Baldwins. Instead, it will be the duty of the sons of William M. Baldwin[14] to have distributed among their children a copy of the genealogy including their own biographies and the names of their children after the fashion employed in this work. From that time forward each child will then possess his own individual genealogy to which he will add his own biography and then pass it on to his own children. The lines of all brothers will therefore be excluded from the genealogies of their siblings with the exception that their names will be listed as the off-spring of their father at

the end of his biography.

The benefit of such a system is obvious. First, the voluminous size of the genealogy will be reduced. This will facilitate re-printing every generation with a minimum of inconvience. Everyone in the family, therefore, will be able to have a copy of his own instead of the present situation where the outdated and out-of-print Charles Candee Baldwin genealogy is all that exists. It will also provide for a more thorough genealogy as everyone includes a detailed study of his own life as only he or his near relatives can tell it... surely the personality study itself will prove extremely valuable.

The one objection to the new system as I see it is that we will lose track of all those fringe relatives which from time to time come to our attention. Half the fun of a genealogical book is tracing an unfamiliar name back to a common ancestor. Granted, this will be impossible under my system except as one Baldwin in the distant future should bump into another Baldwin and both should have their own direct line genealogy. They would of course both then trace back to a common ancestor and from that point have a similar heritage. This in my opinion is just as good.

This 1967 edition I have reproduced in mimeograph. My reasons are financial and practical since the only tools needed for reproduction are a typewriter and a mimeograph machine. The cost is minimal when compared to the $500.00 - $1000.00 necessary should the job be taken to a printer.

Any additions to or future updated copies of this genealogy should be deposited with the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02116, for the use of future genealogists of the family.

Robert Mark Baldwin, Jr.[16]
August 23, 1967

The Charles Candee Baldwin Genealogy

We are of course indebted to the genealogy of Charles Candee Baldwin. Most of the earlier information in this genealogy right up to Enoch Baldwin[11] will all be his work and shall be noted as such as it is used. His own line is traced back to Richard[5] of Milford who is the last common ancestor which our two branches shared. In honor of his efforts, therefore, I am going to include his own biographical sketch as it appears in his book. The numbers following his name are generation numbers and trace his direct line back to Richard[1] who is Richard of Milford, Connecticut. The numbering system is according to his genealogy and not the one which you are reading.

909. Charles Candee[6] Seymour W.[5] Charles[4] Sylvanus[3] Barnabas[2] Richard[1], born in Middletown, Connecticut, 2 December, 1834. May, 1835, his parents removed to Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, where he lived until 1847, when his father returned for a while to Meriden, Connecticut. He entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, in 1851, graduating with honor, August, 1855; and the same month, he entered the Law School of Harvard University, taking his law degree in 1857; the same year, commenced practice in Cleveland, Ohio, where he has been for more than twenty-three years, in the same office. In 1861, he became partner with S.B. Prentiss, the senior of the firm, whose office he entered in Cleveland in 1857. His partner going to the bench, he entered into partnership with his father-in-law, from New York City, and the firm became, in 1869, Prentiss, Baldwin & Ford, and is now Baldwin & Ford. He has been for several years President of the Cleveland Board of Underwriters, and Bank Director. He is very busy in his law practice; but this book attests that he is drawn to other labor. He has been for a long time Corresponding Secretary of the Historical Society at Cleveland; is a Trustee of the State Archaeological Society of Ohio; and Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, as well as of the Worcester Society of Antiquity. He married, September, 1862, Caroline Sophia, daughter of Charles W. Prentiss, son of Samuel[7] Samuel[6] Samuel[5] Jonas[4] Samuel[3] Thomas[2] Thomas[1], a lawyer of New York, resident of Brooklyn. A fuller account of her genealogy is in an Appendix.

1787. Mary Candee, b. 6 Jan'y, 1864.
1788. Samuel Prentiss, b. 26 Oct., 1868.
1789. Seymour David, b. 20 Nov., 1875; d. 17 Sept.,1878.

Charles Candee Baldwin, The Baldwin Genealogy, Leader Printing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 1881, p. 201.

THE NAME BALDWIN

BALDWIN is an old name, and quite common as early as the Conquest of England. It appears in the roll of Battle Abbey. There was in England a Baldwin as early as 672; and every one knows of the Baldwins, Earls of Flanders, from the one cotemporary with Alfred the Great, and whose son, Baldwin 2nd, married Elstruth, daughter of Alfred, to the Baldwin 5th, who married the daughter of Robert of France, and whose daughter Matilda, married William the Conqueror. Baldwin, Emperor of the East in 1237, and of the Baldwins, Earls of Devonshire, called in Normandy Baudoin des Riviers, and in England Baldwin de l'Isle. Baldwin of Redvers, the Earl, was the first to rebel against Stephan.

I am afraid the traditionary descent of divers Baldwins in New England, from Devonshire, rests on no better ground than a fancy; that the early Baldwins, of Devonshire, were ancestors of a long line of the name. This is not so.

Surnames, however, were not used in England until long after the Conquest. Camden observes, that he never could find an hereditary name in England before the Conquest; that they were not settled among the common people till about the time of Edward II, (1307-1329). Surnames were not from sire, but became superadded to the Christian name; so, that finding the name in the same locality, even at the Conquest, is no mark of connection. I believe Camden, in the above remarks, really antedates surnames.

Baldwin de Hampden, of the time of the Conquest, becomes plain John Hampden, the patriot of the English Revolution. Still it is not without interest that I have found the name so common. That the name was in Flanders, in Normandy, and perhaps elsewhere in France, is well known.

Reverend E.C. Baldwin, of Branford, Connecticut, tells us that a couple of Danes, informed him the name was a Danish one and common in that country. It exists as Balduin in Germany, and even in my own city is a German- "August Baldwin." Near Coblentz, on a stream flowing into the Rhine, is Baldwinstein- Baldwin stone -a castle and a town.

In 1870, I was told at Florence that the name was Italian, and common in that vicinity. Miss Strickland says, it is a fine old name of Saxon origin, and signifies "Bold Winner."

Arthur, on Family Names, says: "BALDWIN (German),- The speedy conqueror, or victor; from "Bald," quick or speedy, and "win," an old word signifying victor, or conqueror, as: "Bertwin," famous victor; "Allwin," all-victorious," etc., Andersen also makes it the German "Balde," from which "Baldwin," bold in battle.

The ancestors of a very large share of the Baldwins in the United States, lived in County Bucks, England, and the name seems to have been common there from a very early time. I have already alluded to Baldwin de Hampden, whom Lord Nugent, and Macaulay after him, says, was one of the Norman favorites of the Saxon king, Edward the Confessor. Hampden was and is in the same locality where, in after years, Baldwins were plenty.

In Domesday Book appear also: Baldwin the son of Herluin, had, in King Edward's time, a vassal named Turgis, who held Stow Ivri. The same Baldwin also held lands in Gloucestershire; one of his vassals held lands in Woughton Bucks, "half a hide." In Elesberie, Hundred, and in Esenberge- Ellesborough. "Osbert held of William, one hide and a half. There is land to two ploughs, and there are two oxen there with one villane. It was and is worth five shillings; in King Edward's time, twenty shillings. Baldwin, a vassal of Archbishop Stigand's, held this

manor and might sell it." The same Osbert holds Haddenam of William. "It answered for three hides. There is land to five ploughs, There are two in the 'desnesne,' and four villanes have three ploughs. There are two in the worth four pounds; in King Edward's time, one hundred shillings. Baldwin, a vassal of Archbishop Stigand's held the manor and might sell it."

In King William's time (of Donesday Book), Baldwin holds a farm of William -two hides in Lanva Hundred, "There is land to one plough and a half, and they are three with one villane, and one bordar meadow for one plough. In the whole it is and was worth twenty shillings. He, himself, held it in King Edward's time, and might sell it."

In Mosleie Hundred, "Baldwin holds of William, in Cicelai (Chichley), three hides for one manor. There is land to three ploughs. There is one in the 'desnesne;' and five villanes, with four bordars, have two ploughs. Meadow for one plough. Pannage for one hundred hogs. It is and always was worth forty shillings. He, himself, held it in King Edward's time, and might sell it."

In Hard mead, seven and a half miles west of Chickley, "Baldwin holds of William, one hide for one manor. There is land to one plough, and it is there with three villanes. It is and was always worth one mark of silver. Three brothers held this manor; one of these was the vassal of Tochi, and two the vassals of Baldwin; and they might sell."

In County Herts, in Brickenden: "Baldwin, a certain servant of the King's, holds three virgates land to one plough, and pannage for forty hogs, and worth ten shillings. In King Edward's time held by three brothers."

The name of Baldwin occasionally appears thereafter, but the connection, if any, is unknown. In 1198 Robert Fitz Baldwin has

lands in Burton Bucks. Anno 1200 he has a fine and recovery of lands there from Walter Buistard. First year of King John he pays tax "VI marc argent," six marks of silver; 1204 he suffers fine and recovery; 1254 John Baudwyn has lands in Burton; 1204 Michael Fitz Baldwin receives lands in Haremede, of John de Haremede, by fine and recovery; 1252 to 1272, John Le Parker and wife Agnes, and John Baldwin and wife Cecil, pay one mark and take the property of Gil. de Preston - Agnes and Cecil were perhaps his daughters; 1254 Henry de Preston, son and heir of Baldwin de Preston, pays homage.

In Herts, in 1250, Baldwin, son of Baldwin le Fleming, pays a fine. In 1277, at an inquisition of the manors of Hathfeud, Adam Baldwin appears. In Chutterbuck's Hertfordshire, is an agreement between Hugh Evesden, twenty-seventh Abbot of the monastery, and the Burgesses of St. Albans, confirmed by Edward I, and in one place they are described "et de illenque tanque au grange Johan le Fis Richard Baldwyne, et de illenque par Toumandich tanque a Sopwelle, lane et de illenque tanque au croft Johan de Hampton." From 1342 to 1347, Richard Baldwyne appears to own land abundantly in Herts; in 1441 to 1445, John Baldewyn is rector of Layton Hundred of Edwintree. The patron, was the prior and convent St. Trinity, London.

Returning to Bucks: in 1340, Henry is taxed at Little Missenden. In the time of Edward II (he reigned 1329 to 1377), Walter Baldwin and Gunneva his wife hold lands in Honeyborn; 1358 and 1362, John Baudwyn and Elizabeth his wife parted with lands held by the right of Elizabeth, in Nether Winchendon, by the usual process of fine and recovery. In 1429, John Baldwin, of Aylesbury, appears as party to a similar conveyance. Five years after,

Johannis Baldwyn appears in a list of "the gentry" of County Bucks, at Aylesbury, returned by the Commissioners, 12 Henry VI. John Senior and John Junior were two out of three of the founders of the fraternity or brotherhood of the town of Aylesbury, in 1429.

Richard Baldwin died there September 21st, 1485, leaving as his next heir his brother John, who, August 11th, 1485, was sixteen years old and upwards. The issue of writ upon his death was made June 4th, 1486. The age appears from a Chancery Inquisition, post mortem, 1 Henry VII, taken August 11th, 1486....

This John Baldwin paid a relief upon this manor in 1492 (Madox Bar. Ang. 247), and is the same John named in a note to the first volume of Hume's History of England (p.297 Harper's ed.), where he is erroneously assigned to the time of King Henry II, although Hume is right enough in the general use he makes of it there as a note to a statement of the mode of living of Henry II, whose apartments were every day in winter covered with clean straw and hay, or in summer with green rushes or boughs, lest the gentlemen who paid court to him, and who could not, by reason of their great number, find a place at table, should soil their fine clothes by sitting on a dirty floor.

This manor of Oterarsfee was originally granted by Henry II to Roger, the King's minstrel, upon the same singular tenure, which is recited in a "confirmation" of the manor to Richard, son of Robert le Aylesbury, 1 Richard II (1137), Cal. Rot. Pat. 199. The manor had then been in the continuous possession of the Aylesbury family since the grant. How the estate came to the Baldwins I do not know- possibly, but I think not likely, by descent; not unlikely by marriage. The Aylesburys had arms, according to Camden, a cross argent in a field of azure; and the Baldwins do not

seen to have had arms until some branches obtained them in later times. In 1542, John Baldwin paid subsidies on this manor. The most eminent Baldwin of Bucks was Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of England, 1536 to 1546, when he died. His early history is not easily traced; and in fact, the differences and mistakes of writers as to his descent and descendants will illustrate the perils the genealogist encounters. He is commonly said to be the son of William Baldwin, by his wife Agnes Dorner, daughter of William Dorner, of West Wycomb.

The Dorners were an old and wealthy family, whose line continued after and rose to an Earldom. Sir Robert, brother of Agnes, Sheriff of Beds and Bucks, was knighted in 1527, and died 1552. His son Robert, Baron as Lord Dorner, of Wenge, died 1616. His grandson Robert became Viscount of Ascot and Earl Caernarvon; killed 1643. His sister Elizabeth married Somerset, Lord Herbert and Marquis of Worcester. Willian, of West Wycombe, married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Lancelyn, a French knight; he died 1506. The account ordinarily received of Sir John is, as I have said, that he was son of Willian, who married Agnes Dorner; but the account of John, given in one of the Harleian Mss.(No. 1533, Vol. 15), says he married a daughter of Willian Dorner.

The will of Willian Dorner, dated 22 Sept., 1506, directed him to be buried in the chancel at West Wicombe, and gave his "daughter Johan Alburgh 10 marks, to my daughter Margeri Deane 10 marks, to my ____ (daughter evidently omitted by the transcriber of the will) Agnes Baldwin 10 marks, and to Willian Baldwin, my godson, 10 pounds; to John Baldwin the younger 10 marks, to Alice Baldweyn 10 marks, to John Dorner 10 marks, to Henry Hunt 10 marks, to Lettice Dorner 10 marks; to Henry, son of

Thomas Deane, 40s; to Agnes, my wife, 300 pounds; to son Robert 800 pounds, and all my years to come in my farm of West Wicombe." His executors were his wife and son Robert; overseers, John Baldwin the older, and John Colyngborne. The will was proved 7 Oct., 1506. The inquisition post mortem of Sir John (1546) shows he had a son William, who married Mary Tryingham, and died before that, leaving a widow but no issue; a daughter Agnes or Ann,who married Robert Packington, mercer of London, and had a son Thomas, born about 1523; a daughter Petronella or Parnell, who married first Sir Thomas Ramsey, and second Burlacy; she had a son John, born about 1528. Sir John also had a daughter Alice. A probable supposition would be that in the will of William Dorner, Sir John was John the elder. Agnes was his wife; William the godson, the William who died before 1546; Alice the daughter of Sir John; and Richard and John Baldwin, perhaps children of Sir John, who died young. The error of making Sir John son of William, said to have married Agnes Dorner, arose from an erroneous transcript of the Dorner will, in the Collin Peerage, more than a century ago. John Colyngborne, the other overseer, was a son-in-law, having married Parnell, daughter of William Dorner.

Mr. George W. Baldwin, of Boston, finds in the foreign and domestic papers, temp. Henry VIII, many entries relating to John Baldwin: in commission of the peace for Bucks, 1509, 1510, and 1512; in the commission for goal delivery, Southampton Castle, 1511; exempted from juries, 1515 and 1516. In an account in 1520 appears an item of fee to John Baldwin; same year the name appears in the sheriff rolls, and in 1523 among the subsidy commissioners of Bucks. Sir John was appointed "Reader" at Lincoln 1516, and in 1530, when he was made Sergeant. He rose rapidly after that and

became, as I have said, Chief Justice in 1536. It is impossible to tell whether all those early entries relate to Sir John. It would seem unnecessary to specially exempt him from jury duty, as he was a lawyer. His home seems to have been in Aylesbury. He was lord of the manor of Aylesbury. His office was very lucrative and he was very rich. In 1540 Henry VIII granted him the home and site of Gray Friars, in Aylesbury. There was then a John the younger who was likely the one named in the will of William Dormer. He had also granted him Missenden Abbey; and, in 1544, the fee of Dundridge which had fallen to the crown. He built the "new road" out of Aylesbury, and I believe the town hall (now pulled down). The new road was that leading to Wendover and Missenden.

The office held by Sir John was the most desirable in England. It was lower in dignity to the Chief Justice of King's Bench or lord Chancellor, but in the days of Henry VIII the chief judges of those courts had work to do that must have tormented them excessively. On the death of Sir John, Sir Edward Montague, then Chief Justice of King's Bench, solicited and obtained the office. Lord Campbell gives the following account: "The sudden death of Sir John Baldwin made vacant his office, which had now acquired the name of 'pillow,' from its allowing its possessor to be put to sleep by the somnolent pleadings of the Sergeant, in conducting real actions without any excitement from criminal or political trials. For profit, it was superior to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench; and most of those who had the good luck to lay their tripods upon it remained contented with it for life. Yet being inferior in rank, etiquette forbade the Chief Justice of England to accept it. But Montague, a few days after Baldwin's death, solicited and obtained the office. He was appointed 6 November, 1546."

His probable age would make it unlikely that he was grandson of William Dormer. Dormer died 1506, but probably not very old, as his brother, Sir Michael, was Sheriff of London 1529, Lord Mayor 1541, and died 20 Sept., 1545. Sir John had a grandson born as early as 1523. If Sir John, whose home was Aylesbury, was the John born in 1470, he was only fifty-three at the birth of this grandchild, and was even seventy-five at the death of Sir Michael in 1545. The genealogical situation is here quite interesting. in 1485 Richard dies, leaving his brother John as his heir. In 1506, William Dormer remembers Richard and John, and we shall find, further on, that Richard of Dundridge, in 1552, dies leaving a brother John. The last Richard and John were ancestors to most of the Baldwins of America.

Dundridge, which was granted to Sir John, and also the Braies which subsequently belonged in fee to the Richard branch, had belonged before to Sir John. It will be seen also that the Baldwins of Dundridge descent took very kindly to the law as a profession. I think the probability very great that Richard and John, who were living in 1552 when Richard died leaving a family of seven children, were nephews of Sir John. The fact that both families had considerable property, living close together, lends additional color to the supposition.

Sir John died 24 Oct., 1545, as appears from Co.'s Inquisition post mortem, taken 22 Dec., 1546, (37 Henry VIII). His next heirs were his grandchildren, Thomas Packington and John Burlacy. He left a large estate. The manor of Aylesbury at Domesday survey included, besides Aylesbury and Walton, the parishes of Bierton, Boughton and Halcot, and belonged to the King until 1204, when King John gave it to Geoffrey Fritz Piers, Earl of Essex. After

several generations, a Joan carried it by marriage to Theobald de Boteler; with some generations intervening, it came to James (Butler), Earl of Ormond. Then came two James, Earls of Ormond; then Thomas, Earl of Ormand, died 1515, from whom it came to his daughter, Lady Margaret Butler, who married Sir Willian Boleyn, who died 1505. Their son, Sir Thomas Boleyn (father of Ann), Earl of Wiltshire, sold it to Sir John Baldwin, from whom it went to the Packingtons. How completely the town was under the control of the Packingtons appears from a letter preserved among the Parliament returns of 14 Elizabeth, printed by Brayley and Britton (Beauties of England). It shows a consciousness of owning a member of Parliament....

Dugdall's Monasticon Anglicanum, Vol. 8, p. 1509, gives an account of the Convent of Gray Friars in Aylesbury, founded 1387 by James, Earl of Ormond. It was surrendered to Henry VIII, and granted by him (1539) to Sir John, and became his country seat. The Packingtons lived there until the time of the great civil war, when it was so much injured that it was never afterward inhabited. The commissioners of Henry found the monks very poor, in debt, their garments very coarse, and very little stuff of household. So they only sold the glass windows, and their ornaments and utensils, leaving the house whole, only defacing the church.

Charles Candee Baldwin

The Baldwin Genealogy, From 1500 To 1881, Leader Printing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 1881, pp. 9-18.

Dundridge And Its Vicinity

In 1870, I visited that portion of Buckinghamshire, England, formerly inhabited by my ancestors. The locality was so interesting to me, that some description of it may prove so to others.

Aston Clinton was a quiet little parish, about four miles from Aylesbury, a county town. St. Leonard's was a small church, or chapel, built in the old English style.

Its walls were the same that my ancestors had viewed before they came to New England. The roof had been burned in the Revolution of 1640, and was replaced. Inside was a mural monument to Samuel Baldwin, with the arms- three oak leaves slipped, and the inscription: "Within this chapel are deposited the remains of Mr. Samuel Baldwin, of the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and of this hamlet, who died the 23 of March, 1760, in the 61st year of his age; and of Tryphene, his widow, who died the 23rd of April, 1780, in the 90th year of her age. They left two children, Joseph and Susanna, by the eldest of whom this is erected to the memory of his parents."

The chapel farm, formerly in the tenure of Sylvester Baldwin, lay directly across the street- a fine rolling, grass farm. There were no Baldwins in the vicinity, but the Baldwin woods were at the other end of the farm. St. Leonard's is described, in 1842, by Lewis, as "a chapelry of Aston Clinton, one hundred and forty-seven inhabitants; living, a donative, 30 pounds. Patrons and improprietors, Sir J.D. King, Bart.. The Chapel is endowed with lands producing 170 pounds per annum." Before the dissolution of the Abbeys, it seems to have been supplied by Missenden Abbey, a few miles off. "It is supposed," says Lipscomb (Hist. Bucks), "to have been originally built on the site of an ancient hermitage, or

cell, belonging to Missenden Abby, and founded circa 1278." The chapel, after the dissolution of the Abbey, was disregarded until Queen Elizabeth granted its site, in 1586, to Edward Wymarke. "It being then in the tenure of Sylvester Baldwin who also had other lands in the same parish, which the Queen had granted to Sir Edward Stanley, kn't. and his heirs, probably formerly belonging to a Chantry;" but, in 1587, she further granted to Wil. Zipper and Robert Dawe, Esqrs. inter al. "the decayed free chapel of St. Leonard's, a tenement called Chapel Farm, and all lands thereunto belonging, in Aston Clinton and Wendover, in the occupation of Sylvester Baldwin, tenendum, as of the manor East Greenwich, by fealty;"only with the proviso that if, before the 22nd of Nov., 1 Eliz., any of the premises were not unjustly detained, then the grant to be void.

It will have been noticed, that in the will of Richard of Dundridge, 1636, is bequeathed one coffer, containing evidences concerning chapel lands.

Dundridge: Dunriche, Dunrigge, Dunrig, says Lewis, a small hamlet. But more correctly, a single farm in St. Leonard's is a reputed manor, having no copy-hold belonging to it. It was probably separately called a monor, when the sergeantry of Paris was vested in the Montagues, in the reign of Edw. 3, or Richard 2.

The descent of Dundridge is furnished me by that accomplished scholar, Geo. W. Baldwin, whose assistance I have so frequently to acknowledge:

Simon de Montacute- died 1316

William de Montacute- died 1319-20, possessed of Dundridge. — Eliz. — William de Mont Acuto et Elizabeth, Aston Clinton Manor, extent Wolvenham, acr' prati Wendover, unum messuage Dunrigge in Aston, unum messuage 100 acr. terr. & 2 gravi itm, (besides other lands not in Bucks.) 1 Cal. Inq. p.m., 13 Edw. 11, p. 293.

William de Montacute (cr. Earl of Salisbury)- died 1343. — daughter of William Lord Grandison.

John, second son- died 1390. — Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lord Monthermer.

John, Earl of Salisbury- succeed uncle as Earl. died 1400. — Maud (probably 2nd wife). died 1423.

Thomas, Earl of Salisbury- died 1428. — Elcanor, sister and heir of Earl of Kent.

Alice- — Richard Neville (cr. Earl of Salisbury.) died 1460.

Richard, Earl of Warwick- died 1471.

Isabel Neville- — George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence. brother of Edward IV.; died 1478.

Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. beheaded 1541.

The manor of Dundridge came to the crown on her attainder. In 1544, it was granted by Henry VIII. as the manor of Dunriche, alias During, parcel of the possession of said Margaret, with Stone-hill Grove of five acres; Lady Grove, seven acres; Vie Grove, one acre; and woods of coppices, called Braies, fourteen acres; St. Mary coppices, four acres; and other lands belonging to the same manor in Aston Clinton, Chesham and Wendover, to Sir John Baldwin, his heirs and assigns. Several of the lands enumerated above will be recognized as occurring in the wills of the Baldwins of Dundridge. The manor seems to have gone from Sir John to his daughter, Dorothy Pakington. She, as a widow, mortgaged it, in 1574, to Sir John Spencer. First March, 1577-8, John Pakington, son and heir of Dorothy, had license to alienate Dunrich and other lands to Henry and Richard Baldwin, two of the sons of the first Richard; and it remained in the family, as we have seen, until 1748. In 1870, when I visited it, it belonged to Rev. H.A. Jeffries, of Hawkhurst,

near Staplehurst, Kent. It is in the parish of Aston Clinton, and almost or quite in sight of the chapel of St. Leonard's.

The dwelling is of brick, large for farm purposes, and bordering a long, narrow common, extending from the highway. Fifty years since, there was an ancient building there, of which I learned only that it was of good size and somewhat Elizabethan in style. Toward the common was a deep ditch freshly kept open, and called the moat. There were traces of its former continuation, extending in front and on the side next the highway. In the rear, the ditch-had there been one -would have been filled by the litter of the barnyard; and on the remaining side, I could detect no trace of it. The view here given of it is taken from the side last mentioned, which is not the best point of view....

Dundridge lies much nearer Cholesbury than to the church at Aston Clinton, and the Baldwins of Dundridge appear to have been known there. The church at Cholesbury appears old, and the Rev. Mr. Jester there took time from a pressing engagement, to show me close by the church the remains of an old encampment, called I believe by Mr. Jester a Danish, but in Murray's Hand Book a British camp. It is in good preservation, looking much like the best of our ancient works of the kind in America. Lewis calls it one of the finest Danish encampments in this kingdom, one mile in circumference, with ditch in some places thirty feet deep. About four miles from Aylesbury, and three from St. Leonard's, lies Wendover, which recovered two members of Parliament through John Hampden, and was several times represented by him. A little beyond from St. Leonard's lies Great Hampden, the paternal home of Hampden, with its grand old avenue of beeches; so long, that one imagines the four thousand yeomen, who are said to have ridden to London in

sympathy for the patriot, congregated about it. Hampden was buried here, in 1643. In his will he remembers John Baldwin.

A John Baldwin, of Wendover, seems to have been a man of some prominence. Lipscomb notices "a view of Franc Pledge, and Court Baron of John Baldwin, Esq., of Wendover, Baronie, there holden 11 May, 1652; Thomas Smith, Steward." In 1660, he represented Wendover in Parliament; and as late as 7 April, 1671, there was another view of Frank Pledge before him.

Lord Nugent, in his Memorials of Hampden, says that Hampden had an intention to emigrate to New England; that "this project of emigration was defeated by an order of the King, in Council, dated 6 April, 1638, by which all masters and owners of ships were restrained from setting forth any vessels with passengers for America, without special license. The immediate effect of this monstrous edict is rendered remarkable by an event which has thrown over the whole an air of strange fatality. Eight ships, with respectable emigrants on board, were at this time lying in the Thames, bound for the new colony. In one of these had actually embarked, for their voyage across the Atlantic, two no less considerable persons than John Hampden and his kinsman, Oliver Cromwell." A special order was therefore issued detaining the vessels by name. Lord Nugent gives several references. His editor affixes a note, that Foster, in his "Statesmen of the Commonwealth," has shown that there is not sufficient authority for the incident; but that Lord Nugent having offered no mark or modification, he allows it to stand. Hume (Vol. 5, p.85) considers the fact beyond controversy. Southey, in his "Life of Cromwell," makes the emigrants bound for Saybrook, in Connecticut. It seems that, in the spring or early summer of 1638, numbers from the immediate vicinity of Hampden did

emigrate, among whom Silvester, in ship Martin, died June 21.

Among those in New Haven, Conn., in 1638, and Milford, in 1639, from the vicinity, were the many Baldwins, the Bryants, Fenns, Stonehill, probably the Fowlers, and we cannot tell how many others. The woods of Hampden end to the north upon the brow of a lofty hill, called Green Holly. In the side of this chalk hill is cut the "White Leaf Cross." It is about one hundred feet long by seventy wide, and made by cutting off the turf, leaving the bare chalk plainly visible for many miles. This monument is of very remote antiquity, supposed by Mr. Wise, in a learned letter to Browne Willis on the subject of Saxon Antiquities, to the Danes, early in the tenth century. "It appears, however," says Lord Nugent, "to have been intended as a memorial of the last battle of the Britons with Hengist and Horsa, which was fought over the extensive plains of Risborough and Saunderton. The Saxon princes planted their victorious standards on this height, and on Bedlow Ridge adjoining, to recall their troops from the pursuit.

This memorial probably seemed nearly as old to our ancestors, in 1636, as it does to us today; and they gazed on it, as did I, and in all probability some of my ancestors assisted in making it, time out of mind ago. At Great Missenden, which is near Dundridge, are still the remains of the Abbey, on a rising slope from the road. It retains in its cloisters some scanty remains of the walls of a religious house, founded for Black Cannons in 1133. I cannot give the date of Missenden Church. The authorities speak of it as very ancient. It is said the tower at the west end was originally early English, and that almost every succeeding style of architecture appears in the building. The oldest brass mentioned in Lipscomb is dated in 1536.

It will be remembered that to the poor of Great Missenden were gifts made in the Dundridge wills.

In all these old remains of antiquity, I fancied some memorials of the life of my ancestors. Indeed, in 1639, Alice Baldwin, as the last Abbess of Burnham Abbey, surrendered her house and received a pension of 13 pounds, 6 s and 8 d. My whole visit to Bucks county charmed me. Although no doubt very different from what it was in 1636, it is very different from our own country. The quiet, picturesque places; the green grass everywhere, leaving no bare earth. The "navigable feeder," or canal, was a narrow, deep, clear stream, lined with trees and with grass to the water. The farms and estates were pleasant. These parishes lie upon the edge of Chilton Hills, and, in that, have pleasanter scenery than many. They are fertile, being celebrated long ago as that pleasant vale "of Aylesbury that walloweth in wealth." These lands, however, are not owned by the tenants in small pieces, as they used to be. Dundridge belonged to a non-resident, who had never seen it. Near by was an estate bought for investment by the Mercers Company. I think it was of London. Two of the Rothchilds had large estates near by, one of them owning the whole parish of Halton. The locality was pleasant and healthy. While I was in Aylesbury, the Sabbath school children were out on a picnic. Hearing the noise of a return, I waited to see how the children looked, whom I felt sure must be stout little boys, from the shouting and joyous noises they made. I fancied my ancestors might have been, in childhood, something like these, save Sunday-school picnics. But the return was of the little girls, stout, round and rosy, prospectively stout women, well fitted for severe life in a new land.

I ought perhaps to say a word or two about the Baldwin Arms.

It has been seen, by the reader of the English genealogies, that the lines represented in America are not presumed to be entitled to them. Arms are in England hereditary, and as much property as real estate for instance. The general ideas of Americans about Arms are very loose, and lead to such an engraving of seals and other matters as startles a conscientious scholar. The Arms of Sir John Baldwin appear, in Dugdale's "Origines Juridicales," as three oak leaves slipped, acorned proper (natural color). These Arms appear, unacorned in the Middle Temple, as Arms of Richard Baldwin; and upon the tomb of Samuel Baldwin, in St. Leonard's. The Arms granted in 1662, to Edward Baldwin, of Wilton, are described as "argent a chevron ermine, between three oak branches proper." The same Arms are used by the Baldwins of County Cork, Ireland, who emigrated there temp. Elizabeth, and who probably came from County Bucks. It will be noticed, however, that if they emigrated as early as that, they could not have been descendants of Edward; and that, although the Baldwins of America, as far as known, are not entitled to any of these Arms, the ownership of them by other branches of grant, raises no presumption that there was no collateral consanguinity.

The following is a cut of the Arms: three oak leaves slipped, unacorned, which appears in the St. Leonard Chapel. With it is the usual crest of the Baldwins of that vicinity, "a squirrel sejant," or a squirrel sitting, colored in gold. It is generally or always represented as holding a "sprig of hazel," or oak, sometimes acorned or unacorned....

There are in some of the Massachusetts lines of Baldwins, old representations of Arms. I present one obtained from Vermont, and having upon it the apparent "Fac similes" of the signatures of Jedu-

than and Luke of the Henry of Woburn branch. The crest there is a griffin, for which there seems to be no authority at all.

These Arms may have been furnished by some irresponsible vender of Arms in Boston, shortly after the Revolution, or obtained from books of heraldry. I have a drawing of the last Arms from George Baldwin, Esq., son of Loammi (Woburn branch), with a squirrel as the crest, holding an acorned oak branch. He is able to tell whence it came. His father obtained it in New York during the Revolution, and intended to have it engraved, but was driven from New York too soon.

The Baldwins of Herts and Bucks, who were granted Arms in early times, had them quite similar to those of Sir John; and I confess I believe they had probably this reason for it, that they were collaterally related to him.

ARMS OF BALDWINS

From Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry
London, 1844

Bawdewyn or Bawdwen { Ar. a bend lozengy or, betw. six lions rampant sa.
Crest: A sceptre in pale or.

Bawdwen... Or., a cross patonce gu., betw. four lozenges vert.

Bawdwin... Sa., a bend, between six billets ar.

Bawdwin... (Shropshire) Ar., a saltire sa.

Bawdwyn... Or., a fesse tetw. three water bougets gu.

Bawdwyn... Az., a star of sixteen points or.

Baldwin... (Wilton, Beaconsfield, Co. Bucks) Ar., a chev. ermines, betw. three oak branches proper.

Baldwin... (Hunts.) Per pale az. and or., a fleur de-lis, betw. three crescents counter changed.

Baldwin... (Stede Hill, Co. Kent) Gu., a griffin segreant or.
Crest: A lion rampant az., holding in the paws a cross crosslet fitchee or.

Baldwin... (Shropshire) Per pale ar. and sa., a lion counter-changed.

Baldwin... (Diddlebury Salop) Descended from Roger Baldwyn, of Dodelebury, living in 1390. Arg., a saltire sa. Crest: On a mount vert., a cocatrice ar., wattled, combed and beaked or., ducally gorged, and lined of the last.

Baldwin... (Elsich and Stoke Castle. Salop. and Aqualate.) As preceding.

Baldwin... (Co. Cork, borne by Herbert Baldwin, M.D. of Cork, late its representative in Parliament) Arg., a chev. erm., betw. three oak branches, ppr. quartering the ensigns of Herbert. Crest: A dove, with the olive branch ppr. Motto: Est voluntas Dei.

Baldwin... (Lyland, Co. Lanc.) Same as Baldwin Didlebury Salop. Motto: Je n'oublierai pas."

Baldwin... Ar., six oak leaves in pairs, two in chief, and one in base vert, stalks sa., their points downward. Crest: A squirrel sejant or.

Baldwin... Ar., a chev. ermines, betw. three hazel sprigs vert. Crest: A squirrel sejant or., holding a hazel sprig vert.

Baldwyn... Bendy, of six ar. and gu., a chief or.

Charles Candee Baldwin
The Baldwin Genealogy, pp. 67-75.

Notes On British Heraldry

Closely associated with family genealogical work is a similar interest in heraldry (ie., a coat of arms and crest). Here in America, however, family arms pose a particular problem for two reasons: 1) dissolution of the political ties between England and America in 1776 raises a question of legality, and 2) lack of proper understanding concerning the formalities of heraldry has led to many uninformed and improper practices. In the following paragraphs I shall attempt to provide the reader with a general background in the intricacies of English heraldry. Most of the information is derived from Boutelle's Heraldry, Frederick Warne & Company, LTD., London, 1966. It is highly recommended that this book or one similar to it be read in detail by all those interested in heraldry, especially the sections concerning beginnings and growth, differencing, cadency, and heralds and their functions.

Heraldry has been defined by a modern herald "as the systematic use of hereditary devices centred on the shield." The earliest known usage of such devices in England appeared when Henry I gave his son-in-law, Geoffrey of Anjou, a shield figured with little gold lions when he knighted him in 1127. During the Crusades of the 12th century the idea grew and appeared almost simultaneously in several countries of western Europe.

The reasons behind the use of such symbols on the shield were more practical than artistic. When a knight was properly suited up in his armor and his helmet closed, without a distinguishing mark somewhere on his exterior the man's identity was a mystery to friend and foe alike. Hence, an hereditary family design was painted on the armor (usually on the shield) and a crest (usually an animal figure) was affixed to his helmet. Thus his identity was

no longer anonymous and the possibility of an accidental and untimely death at the hands of a friendly knight was averted.

In the beginning control of the design and distribution of arms was left to the individual families. Disputes occasionally arose, however, between men who assumed arms which were substantially similar in design. Such disputes were generally settled in the Court of Chivalry, and this served to give heralds a standing in the court. Finally in 1418 King Henry V issued a writ to "the Sheriffs of certain counties proclaiming that no man should assume a coat of arms unless he possessed or ought to possess one in right of his ancestors or by the gift of some person competent to grant it." In 1415 a principal King of Arms was appointed with the power to exercise a general supervision over the other Herald Kings. The crown thus took control of the granting of arms, and today that control remains through the Royal College of Arms.

Arms are looked upon as being an hereditary grant by the crown to a man and his family. As with a piece of real estate, a coat of arms may be passed on by a father in his will to his off-spring. By right, however, he may pass it only to one child since it is an indivisible entity. This means that the eldest surviving son is usually the only person entitled to the coat of arms specifically granted to his father. The other children are not foresaken, but they are not allowed to assume the exact arms of their father.

In order to satisfy the needs of the remaining children "differencing" and "cadency marks" have been introduced into heraldry.

Differencing is the means by which a younger son maintains the original design granted his father, but makes some slight changes so as to distinguish his new family branch from that of his eldest brother. There are many ways of doing this, but they

are too numerous to go into on these pages.

The use of cadency marks is a means of differencing which has been developed to distinguish one son from another. They are small signs, each denoting a different son, which are permanently affixed to the father's arms. The one exception is the first son whose cadency mark disappears after the father's death. Thus no great changes are occasioned in the original design.

The cadency marks are as follows:

The eldest son (during his father's lifetime)- a "label."
The second son- a "crescent."
The third son- a "molet."
The fourth son- a "martlet."
The fifth son- an "annulet."
The sixth son- a "fleur-de-lis."
The seventh son- a "rose."
The eighth son- a "cross moline."
The ninth son- a "double quatrefoil," or "octofoil."

A daughter is allowed to carry her father's arms into a marriage and combine them with those of her husband (marshalling), but they are not hereditary and may not be passed on to her children. The one exception is when the daughter is an "heraldic heiress" (ie., there are no sons in her family).

The use of cadency marks is a great innovation, but they become somewhat impractical after three or four generations since the mark of a father is superimposed on that of his son. There is of course a limit as to how miniaturized the cadency marks can become. When the marks are used to difference, the sons after three or four generations usually apply for a new grant of arms embodying an arrangement which incorporates the design of the original grant, but is somewhat differenced.

This brings us to the procedure of applying for arms. As should be evident by now, unless a family is directly descended by eldest sons all the way from the man who was given the original

armorial grant, it is not entitled to those exact arms. Also, since it is more than likely that a family had three or more second, third, etc. sons in its direct line, the use of cadency marks, although allowed, is likely very impractical. This means that a new grant of differenced arms must be applied for.

Application for arms today may be made through the Royal College of Arms, c/o The Secretary to the Earl Marshal, Queen Victoria Street, London, England. There is a cost of some 157 pounds (approximately $450.00) for a new grant, but the amount varies if someone in your direct line was at one time granted arms. Original designs may be submitted to the College, but it must be remembered that they have the responsibility of insuring that no two designs are alike. Hence they may not approve it.

A grant by the College of Arms entitles the applicant to receive a royal patent guaranteeing his design from incursions by others. His design will be unique and the patent will afford it legal protection throughout Britain. This obviously raises the question about those holders in the United States.

Should an American citizen be given a grant of arms, the fact that he is not guaranteed the rights of a British citizen leaves his only protection in the copyright laws of this country. An American may apply for an armorial grant if he can prove descent from England or an English colony before independence (all races included), but due to the provision in Article I, section 9, of the U.S. Constitution forbidding titles "of any kind whatever" to be granted citizens "from any king, prince, or foreign state", the U.S. citizen is actually forbidden to receive such a grant. The argument, however, is academic since the College makes the grant to foreign citizens an "honorary" one. In spite of the title

"honorary" the patent is still official as far as protection given the holder from theft of design in areas under the College's jurisdiction.

This is the only way in which an American citizen may obtain an official grant or confirmation of arms and all the honor and prestige attendant with them.

R. Mark Baldwin, Jr.[16]
September 13, 1967

The Baldwin Genealogy From 1500

Compiled By: Charles Candee Baldwin-1881

Robert Mark Baldwin, Jr.[16]-1967

RICHARD BALDWIN (Will proved 1553)
By Charles Candee Baldwin-1881

1. RICHARD BALDWIN, described as of "Donrigge," in the Parish of Aston Clinton, County of Bucks, yeoman, made his will 16 Jany., 6 Edward VI., that is 1552/3. In the body of the will his name is spelled "Bawldwyn" and "Baldwyn." The following is an abstract of the will, to be buried in the churchyard of Aston Clinton: "To daughter Alis, 20 marks when married; to daughter Agnes, 12 pounds when 19; to daughters Cicely and Letise, each 10 pounds when 19; to son John, farm at Dungrove, in parish of Chesham, when 23, but if he die before that, to son Henry; to son Richard, my tenements in Cholesbury, and the lands belonging thereto, when 23; to wife Ellen and son Henry, the rents of his said houses and lands towards bringing up his children; to Hughe Baldwin, his brother's son, 6 pounds 13s. 4d." He gave small bequests to his godchildren, tenants and servants; to his son Henry, ten silver spoons and a maser;* the rest of his personal estate, to his wife Ellen and son Henry equally, who are his executors. He makes the overseers of his will, his brothers John Baldwin and John A. Puke. The will was proved in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks Co., 21 Feby., 1552/3, by the executors named.

The original will of his widow is among the records of that Court, but the date of probate is missing. The date of the will is 24th (month torn or eaten off), in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth; the date then was the 24th of some month, from 24 Nov., 1565, to Oct., 1566. The parish records at Aston, Clinton, begin marriages 8 July, 1561; baptisms, 3 Dec., 1565; burials, 12 Feby.,1560-1.

* Maser. Wright says: "A bowl or goblet of wood."

The burial of Ellen does not there appear. She may have lived with her son John and been buried at Chesham. She may have been sister of John Apuke, named by her husband as brother-in-law. If so, her family name is represented by the modern Pooke.

They had children:

Henry +

John — At the date of his father's will in 1552/3, he was not yet twenty-three years old, and when he arrived at that age was to have the farm at Dongrove, in Chesham. He was named as his mother's executor in 1565 or 1566, and as the overseer of the will of his brother Henry, dated 2d Jany., 1599 or 1600, but Mr. Chester finds no further trace of him, and feels certain he left no will, unless he went into some other part of the country and it was proved elsewhere.

Richard + — He was not twenty-three years old in 1553 and by his father's will had the tenements, lands in Cholesbury, Bucks (ajoining Aston Clinton.) He may probably have been the father of Richard of Cholesbury, who made his will in 1630. As the last was an important line, I will preserve the place marking him as certainly the son of the former.

Alice — Unmarried in 1552/3. As she was not named in her mother's will, in 1565/6, she probably died and was buried at Aston Clinton before 1560/1, when the register commences.

Agnes — Unmarried and not 19 in 1552/3. She married at Aston Clinton, 18 Nov., 1566, William Grange, but lived less than four months, and was buried there 10 March, 1566/7. He remarried and was finally buried at Aston Clinton, 14 Nov., 1582. In his nuncupative will, dated 26 Sept., 1582, he named his wife Isabell, and his sons Henry and Thomas, and made Henry Baldwin, his first wife's brother, his executor.

Cicely — Unmarried in 1552/3, and in 1565 or 1566, not named in the will of her brother Henry 1599/600.

Lettice — Still unmarried in 1565 or 1566, but named in the will of her brother Henry, 1599/600, as wife of _____ Foster. In her nephew's will, Robert Baldwin, son of her brother Henry, dated 22 March, 1615/6, she is mentioned as living in Tring, County Herts.

HENRY BALDWIN (-1602)

By Charles Candee Baldwin- 1881

2. Henry[2] Richard.[1] He was his father's executor in 1552/3, and in 1577/8 became owner in fee of Dundridge. His will, as "Henry Baldwin, of Dundridge, in the Parish of Aston Clinton, Co. Bucks, yeoman," was dated 2 Jany., 1599/600. The will was proved at London, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 2 July, 1602, by Richard, his son and executor. He was buried at Aston Clinton, 1 June, 1602. In the New England Historical And Genealogical Register, for July, 1872, I published a brief synopsis of it from a copy I had then obtained.

In my article in the "Register," Henry was erroneously stated to be the son of a Sylvester. He left to the poor of Aston Clinton, 20s; of Cholesbury, 20s; of Wendover 5s; and of Great Missenden, 3s. 4d.; to Edmund Stonehill, of St. Leonard's, 2s; to Thomas George, of St. Leonard's, 2s; to Thomas Chapman, of St. Leonard's, 12 d; to Widow Pratt, of St. Leonard's, 12 d; to son John, 4 croftes, in Wendover, called "Stybbings," 10 pounds; to his son Robert messuage lands and tenements, etc., in Flanden, Hempstead and elsewhere in Co. Herts, also 40 pounds; to daughter Anne, 100 pounds; to James Bonas, 40 pounds; to son Richard sundry furniture, household stuff, &c., after the death of his wife; to son Sylvester, 10 pounds, besides what he owed, and to his sons, John and Henry, each 6s. 8d.; to Henry, son of James Bonas, 6s. 8d.; to Bartholomew Gravenge, a ewe and lamb; to Robert Baldwin, his late servant, 12d; to each godchild, 6d.; to sister Lettice Foster, 20s; to Thomas King, of Swanborne, 10s; to Richard Salter, his son-in-law, ten sheep; all the rest to his wife. His son Richard was his executor,

and his brother, John Baldwin, and George Adams, of Little Horwood, were named as overseers. The original will of his widow Alice is on file among the Records of the Court of Archdeaconry of Bucks, in which it was proved. It is dated 4 June, 1522. She signed "Alice Baldwin," and is described as of Dundridge. She desires to be buried in the parish church of Aston Clinton, near her late husband; gives to her sons, Richard, Sylvester and John, 20 pounds each; to her daughter Mary Salter, 10 pounds, her best gold ring, best gown, &c.; to the children of Sylvester, viz: John, Henry, Sylvester, Richard, William, Alice and Jane, each 40s; to the children of her daughter Mary Salter, viz: Richard, Thomas, John, David, Susanna, Mary and Sarah, each 40s; to the children of her daughter Jane Bonas, viz: Henry, James, John, Christian, Faith, Mary and Jane, each a sum varying from 4 pounds to 10 pounds; to Henry Stonehill, my son-in-law, and his children, Henry, Jane and Agnes, each 40 s; to Anne, daughter of son Robert, 40 s; to brother Thomas King, 10 s, and to his children, 20s; to the children of brother Robert King, 20 s; to William, son of Thomas King, 10s; to sister Maria Montague, 10 s. All the residue to be divided equally to her sons Richard, Sylvester and John, and daughter Mary Salter. It appears that she and her son Richard occupied the manor of Dundridge. She appointed her sons Richard and John her executors, and as overseers her friends Richard Cripps, of St. Leonard's, clerk, and Richard Salter, Sen., of Hemel Hempstead. If her sons named declined, her executors were to be her son Sylvester and her son-in-law, Richard Salter.

The will was proved 14 Dec., 1626, by her son Richard only. She was buried at Aston Clinton, 23 Nov., 1626. Her will is a model one, naming no doubt every living child and grandchild.

Thomas and Robert King were no doubt her own brothers, and Montague may have been her own sister or sister-in-law. The first Richard Baldwin, the tenant of Dundridge, and his wife Ellen, both directed to be buried in the churchyard, she directs to be buried in the church, where she said her husband was also buried, a significant mark between the tenant of a manor and the lord of it.

The children of Henry and Alice, according to their wills, were:

Richard — Named in his grandmother's will in 1565/6. His father's executor in 1602; his brother Robert's in 1606; and his mother's in 1626. His will as "Richard Baldwin, of Dun Dridge, in the Parish of Aston Clinton, in the Countie of Bucks, yeoman," is dated 18 February, 1632/3. This will was indirectly the means of connecting the family in New England with that of Bucks, through conveyances made in New England of interests devised under it by the executors of the executor, and recorded in New Haven Colony records. From one of these conveyances, dimly recorded, Mr. Savage said Sylvester, the executor, was the son of Richard. Learning from copies of Aston Clinton records that the birth there appeared of Sylvester, son of Thomas, I thought Savage mistaken, and endeavored to find the will, for some time in vain, it not being at Doctor's Commons. It was finally found in Oxford, and I obtained a certified copy through the kindness of Dr. Scott, then Master of Baliol College, and after Dean of Winchester.

The will was the foundation of my article in the Register. The result of the discovery of the will, as well as other experiences which appear herein, show the extreme and patient care required in such investigations. Our Sylvester proved to be son of neither Richard, as appeared from the records of Aston Clinton. The will attests the very substantial condition of the testator. The legacies show him to have been possessed of considerable means, for these amounts must be multiplied by ten, and the bequests sufficiently show the character of the man. After handsomely remembering all his immediate relations, he did not forget his tenants, the poor widows, and other poor in his neighborhood, and finally his servants. That he was the owner of Dundridge, is amply proved by his bequeathing to his heir "the coffer containing the evidences," that is, his title deeds. It was his father's before him, or jointly with him, and they purchased it from the Pakington's, who had it from Sir John Baldwin. The statement in Lipscombe's History of Bucks, Vol. 2, p.92, that it ever belonged to Sylvester Baldwin, is therefore an error- Lipscombe probably confounded Henry, son of Sylvester, with the father.

Richard died childless, and was buried at Aston Clinton, 14 Oct., 1636. He married at Cholesbury, ____,

1592. Chistian Touckfield, ie. Tuckfield, who survived him, and made her will 16 Feb'y, 1641, describing herself of Dundridge, widow. The will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, 27 July, 1641, but her burial does not appear at Aston Clinton.

Sylvester +

John +

Robert +

Jane + Married James Bonus.

Mary + Married Richard Salter.

Agnes + Baptized July, 1579; married Henry Stonehill.

SYLVESTER BALDWIN (-)

By Charles Candee Baldwin- 1881

3. Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard,[1] through whom- his elder brother Richard having died childless- the line of the family continued. He was living at the date of his grandmother's will, 1565/6; at that of his mother's, 4 June, 1622, but was evidently dead at that of Richard's 18 Feby., 1632/3. There seems little room to doubt that he was the Sylvester who married at Cholesbury, 28 September, 1590, Jane Wells. The burial of his son George as son Sylvester, of Dundridge, appears in Cholesbury, 21 November, 1596. In the pedigree entered by his grandson, in the visitation of Buckinghamshire, 1669, he is called of "Milton, in Bedfordshire." There are two Miltons in that county. In Milton, Bryant, the name of Baldwin does not appear. In Milton, Ernest, near Bedford, his own name does not appear, but the marriage and burial of one of his daughters, and perhaps the burial of his eldest son. It seems likely the eldest son had settled in Milton, and that his father may have lived with him during the latter part of his life. It is possible he died shortly before 1632/3, for there is a hiatus in the burial register there, from 6 November, 1632 to 1 May, 1634. The hiatus in Cholesbury extends from 1611 to 1669. He was no doubt dead by 1632, the date of Richard's will. No will or administration is found of himself or his wife. His children, however, are happily identified by wills of his relatives and other records:

George — Died young, and buried at Cholesbury, 21 November, 1596.

John — Living 1599/600, but evidently dead at the date of

his uncle's will, Feb'y, 1632/3, when his next brother Henry was named as his "next heir." There can be little doubt he was the John buried at Milton Ernest, in Bedfordshire, 10 Feb'y, 1631/2. He had resided there some years, for he signed the parish register as church warden for the year 1627, 1629 and 1630. No baptisms of children or burial of a wife appear. It is probable he died unmarried. He, however, made a will, for a minute of it appears in the calendar of the Archdeaconry Court of Bedfordshire, now at Northampton, but the will itself has disappeared from its proper bundle. It was likely returned to the executor after probate.

Henry + Married Mary Hurst. Will proved 2 March, 1661/2.

Sylvester +

Richard + Married Phillipa Corbman (?) April, 1607.

William +

Jane Named in the will of her grandmother Alice, 4 June, 1622, but of whom no more is known.

Alice Named in her grandmother's will in 1622. From the will of her brother Henry, in 1661, it appears that one of the daughters married John Edwards. In the register of Milton Ernest appears the marriage, 4 May, 1629, of John Edwards and Alice Baldwin. The very next entry in the register is her burial, 6 July, same year. The children of John Edwards, named in the will of her brother Henry, were by a second wife, the eldest of whom were baptised at Milton Ernest in 1636.

SYLVESTER BALDWIN (-1638)

By Charles Candee Baldwin- 1881

4. Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard.[1] He was the emigrant to New England, who died on board ship Martin, June or July, 1638. He is first mentioned in the will of his uncle Richard in 1632/3, as executor and residuary legatee- a high compliment to his nephew from a man of the property and apparent sense of Richard, especially as the next heir of Richard was a prosperous lawyer. He married Sarah _____, whose surname Hon. John D. Baldwin, of Worcester, informed me long since, on the authority of Hon. Ralph D. Smith, of Guilford, Connecticut, was Bryant. Mr. Smith, a very high authority in early relationships in Connecticut, could not some years after, on my visiting him in Guilford, give me his authority. The fact, however, will appear very probable, as the English relationship and acquaintance of the Bryants was then unknown, having been afterwards discovered by myself. They were married in England, and the following children were baptised to them in Aston Clinton, Bucks Co., England:

Sarah + 22 April, 1621, married Benjamin Fenn, of Milford, Ct.

Richard + 25 August, 1622, here in the 5th generation, but hereafter in this book as Richard, of Milford, in the first generation, ancestor of a numerous family.

Mary 28 Feb'y, 1623/4; buried 3 November, 1625.

Mary + 19 Feb'y, 1625/6, married 1st, Robert Plum, of Milford, Connecticut, and 2nd, William East, of the same place.

Martha 20 April, 1628. Neither she nor her children appear in her mother's very full will. I conclude she died unmarried.

Samuel 1 July, 1632; buried 4 Jan'y, 1632/3.

Elizabeth 28 Jan'y., 1633/4, and buried three days after.

John + 28 October, 1635, appears hereafter in this volume as John, of Stonington, Connecticut.

Ruth Baptism not appearing, but her name in Sylvester's nuncupative will at Boston. She probably died young, as neither she nor representatives appear in her mother's very full will.

At a Court of Assistants, held at Boston, the 4th of the 7th month, (Sept., 1638,)

"The will of Silvester Bauldwin was p'sented unto the Court, and his wife Sarah and sonne Rich'd were allowed executors according to the will." (Mass. Records, Vol. 1, p.23, marg. 226.) Mr. Savage gives the following account of this will:

"On the main ocean, bound for N.E., his nuncupative will was made 21 June, and proved 13 July, of that year, before Dept. Gov. Dudley, by oaths of Chad Brown, Francis Bolt, James Weeden and John Baldwin. The estate was good and provision liberal for the six children, as well as the widow, to whom, with son Richard, our general court, 4 Sept. following, committed the administration."

The six children are named as Richard, Sarah, Mary, Martha, Ruth, and son John. Savage supposes the witness, John Baldwin, to be his son; but that could not be for want of age, and because of his interest therein. The witness likely was either John of Norwich, or old John of Milford.

I sought for this will or its record as long ago as 1860, but could not find it, nor could Mr. Savage for me, although he kindly left his residence with me and sought in the Probate and Secretary of State's office. I believe it to be in the latter office, or at least to have been there. The widow went with the emigrants to New Haven, and was the widow Baldwin enrolled among the first planters there, five in her family, and 300 pounds in the list, and lots were afterward drawn in her right. She married, 1640,

John Astwood, of Milford, Connecticut, when her property was valued at 800 pounds, besides several parcels of land. John Astwood came in the spring of 1635, aged 26, a husbandman, from Stanstead Abbey, Hertfordshire. He arrived in the Hopewell, Capt. William Bundoch. He settled at Roxbury, Mass., with his brother James. He was freeman there 3 March, 1636; removed to Milford, 1639.

Milford joined New Haven colony in 1643, and he was their representative at general court that and the next year, and perhaps after. In 1653 and 1654, he was chosen at general election Magistrate for Milford, and as such was present at several general courts. He was a leading man in Milford, a local Magistrate-Captain-- how does not appear. In 1649, he was a Commissioner in the general meeting of New England Colonies, and again, 1653, with the Governor, Eaton. The same year, with the Governor, the Deputy and two other Magistrates, he sat upon the case of Mistress Godman, who complained that divers persons accused her as a witch. The Court thought she "hath unjustly called heither the severall p'sons before named, being she can prove nothing against them, and that her cariage doth justly render her suspitious of wichcraft, w'ch she herself in so many words confesseth, therefore the Court wisheth her to look to her carriage hereafter," and gave her the wholesome "charge not to goe in an offensive way to folkes' homes in a rayling manner, as it seems she hath done, but that she keepe her place and meddle with her own business."

October, 1653, he was appointed the representative for New Haven Colony, in London; and a letter was agreed to be written for the General Court, to Mr. Hopkins, to interest him to assist Captain Astwood. It appears that he had business of his own there, very probably in connection with his brother's estate, who had

just died in Roxbury, leaving property in England, and whose wife announced her intention to return to England. He died in London. If his wife accompanied him, she returned, and died in November, 1669, as her will, dated 9th of that month, was proved the 20th. Astwood had a former wife Martha, and likely children by her, but none by his second wife. Mrs. Astwood's will remembers her daughter-in-law Hannah Freeman, wife of Stephen, and likely daughter of Captain Astwood. Her grandchildren, John Baldwin (son of John,) Mary Woodruff (daughter of Mary Plumb), Silvanus Baldwin (son of Richard), Sarah Burwell (daughter of Sarah Fenn), Mehitable Fenn (wife of Benjamin, son of Sarah Fenn), Martha Newton (daughter of Sarah Fenn), daughter Elizabeth Baldwin, widow (widow of Richard), grandchildren; Sarah Riggs, Temperance and Mary Baldwin (all daughters of Richard); great grandchild Sarah Burwell (daughter of Sarah Burwell) son John, daughter Mary Plumb, grandchild Matthew Woodruff (husband of Mary).

RICHARD BALDWIN (baptized 1622-1665)

By Charles Candee Baldwin- 1881

5. Richard[5] Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard.[1] Richard Baldwin, of Milford, was son of Sylvester Baldwin (who died 21 June, 1638, on the passage over from England on ship Martin); and his wife, Sarah (Bryan) Baldwin. He was baptised in the Parish Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England, 25 August, 1622, and probably born not long before. He perhaps came with his father, or possibly earlier. He could not have been Richard, of Braintree, Mass., in 1637, as supposed by Savage; as Richard, of Braintree, must have been much older. He evidently had a good education for the times. His handwriting was as fine as I have seen in any early record.

He frequently appeared as attorney before the General Court at New Haven; and his arguments are so redolent of the shrewd, technical manner of the time, that it would seem as if he must have had some schooling in that manner. I think it not unlikely he was in some attorney's office, perhaps in London- a position the Baldwins of Bucks and Herts inclined to; influenced thereto perhaps by the eminent success of their probable kinsman, Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice. He was probably in the office of his uncle Henry, a lawyer. This name appears upon the first page of Milford Records, 20 Nov., 1639, among "those persons whose names are hereunder written are allowed to be Free Planters, having for the present liberty to act in the choyce of public officers for the carrying on of public affayers in this plantation." He was then in church fellowship, according to Lambert, yet he joined the church, 9 May, 1641. Among the names of the planters at New

Haven, in 1643 (N.H. Col. Rec., 91,) appears Widow Baldwin, five in family, estate 800, &c.. But at least ten other names appear in the two lists, and in the New Haven list near together. Among them were four of the five judges first chosen in Milford. "The power was settled in the church to choose persons out of themselves to divide the lands into lots as they shall have light from the word of God, and to take order for the timber." He married, after "5 Feb'y, 1642/3, Elizabeth Alsop, sister of Joseph," of New Haven, as at that date she joined the church in Milford in her maiden name.

The location of his homestead appears in 1646, he being No. 2, three acres on the west side of the Wepawaug River, just north of the present residence of Selah Strong, Esq.. On one side (No. 1, extreme north, on the west side of the river,) was his step-father, Capt. John Astwood; and on the other, Benjamin Fenn, also an eminent citizen, and who married his sister. The same year, 31 Dec., young as he was, he was first of a committee of five appointed to equalize the lots then divided, "in the Oyster meadow, the Round meadow, the Calf-Pen meadow, the two Fresh meadows, Dreadful Swamp meadow, the Beaver Pond meadow, and other parcels not yet disposed of." At the close of the next month (28 Jan'y), it was ordered, "that the town do grant half of Beaver Pond meadow, which is unprised, unto Richard Baldwin and Thomas Tibbals, provided they drain it within six months next coming;" 20 May, 1647, he was granted his quarter division, "in the place where he desireth;" 22 June, 1648, "his other quarter division," next to his former; 8 Jan'y, 1648, Baldwin and Tibbals had drained the swamp, and wanted the land (Beaver Pond), they held with the town, divided: the town gave them the upper end. In 1662, he had, with four others, grant

of a marsh. His name frequently appears in many ways, and he was evidently an active, energetic, intelligent man of business. He was quite prominent in the settlement of Paugusset (Derby, Conn.). At Milford meeting, June 10, 1655, as Sarj't Baldwin, he was chosen, with Mr. Fenn, Ensign Bryan, and Sarj't East, to "treat and agree with the Indians, being the true proprietors for all or any part of the land purchased betwixt Pagasich & us that falls within our line; and what agreement they make, the town is to stand to it, according to the promises expressed." This was perhaps in response to an application, of which the Governor of New Haven Colony informed the General Court, 30 May, 1655, who said that "Richard Baldwin, if not some others of Milford, had bine with him, and desired liberty from ye court to buy some land of ye Indians about Pauguset; but the magistrate & deputies for Milford desired they might not have leave till they may more fully understand the minds of their toune, to whom they think it will be offensive if granted." The next October, Richard made a report to the court (1 New Haven Col. Rec., 156), to which the court made answer, "receiving the place under the jurisdiction granting leave to be a small village," without being under New Haven or Milford. The court also "condescended" that the petitioners might buy land of the Indians. 3. They are willing that one among themselves, such as the court shall approve of, shall be intrusted with power and authoritie to call meetings, execute warrants, moderate in causes of difference, and take ye best course "he can to carry on things in an orderly and peaceable way." 4. Paugasset was to be free from rate for three years. "Richard Baldwin was now appointed to be ye man to carry on ye trust before mentioned; he also now declared that they did intend to purchase large tracts of land of the Indians," &c. 28,

May, 1656, the Paugasset business "was now againe in question," the magistrates and deputies for Milford objecting to it; and after many debates, it was suggested that the owners resign their claims to Milford, on being paid for the same. Richard Baldwin, for himself and the rest, wanted more accommodation at Milford, "so that they may subsist in a comfortable way to maintain stockes suitable to their families, and Milferd to pay what they had laid out. Millferd men replyed they had not where with all to doe it, &c.. In the time, the court advised both p'ties to peace," and Paugasset to cease until to see if the matter could be arranged. 27th, 3d month, 1657, the business was "againe revived," Richard Baldwin giving conditions in writing which the court thought reasonable, and "desire Milferd and they may joyne in a loveing way; but if Milferd refuse, it is like New Haven will accept them. 1st, They had liberty to buy Indians' land over Naugatuck River, and above them northward up into the cuntrye;" 2nd, were to bear their proportion of public service; 3rd, to be free from rates particularly concerning Milford paying "jurisdiction rates;" and to the ministrie at Milferd, so long as they enjoye the same," and "there share towards the killing of woulves and foxes." In 1659, the court seemed to have been quite uncertain as to the prospect of Paugasset, providing that if it "became not a village to the purposes formerly exprest by ye court, betwixt this and ye general court in May next, that the place shall be deserted in reference to settled habitation." 30 May, 1660: "Sarjeant Baldwin informed that an Indian, called ____, the proprietor of the meadow called Hogg's meadow, had bestowed the said meadow upon him; and the said Richard Baldwin desired that it might be an appendix to Paugasset, where some further preparations had been made this winter, by fencing, for the carry-

ing it o to a village." Milford objected it would straiten them, "to wch Sarjeant Baldwin answered, that he conceived it must fall one of these three ways, the meadow being his: 1, that either it be an appendix to Paugasset; or 2nd, he being a planter at Milferd, he may enjoy it; or thirdly, if Milferd have it, he may have a valuable consideration for it." The court expressed dissatisfaction that Paugasset was not in a "settled way." "Sarjeant Baldwin pleaded that he was hindered by obstruction he had met with by ye ordinary at Milferd, and by sicknesse the last summer."

This deed is recorded (Col. Record of Lands, Vol. 1, p.292), as follows: "At a meeting with Towtanimoe, Sagamore of Pawgusset, together with some other Pagusset Indians, his subjects, at the house of Richard Baldwin, at Milford, March 2d, 1659-'60, the sayd Sagamore did grant the meadow, known and denominated by the name of Hogg Meadow unto Richard Baldwin, and doth farther promise and engage, that when the proprietors of Pawgussett shall there come to possesse and improve these property there, he will then sell and make over to them what other upland or meadow shall be for their convenience; and likewise doth ingage, in the meantime, not to make over, sell or dispose of any land between the west branch of the Milferd Mill River and Patatuch River, east & west; and from the little river on the north side of Grassy Hill, and so northward unto the hither end of the place commonly called deare's delight, unto any other persons whatever," &c.. Signed by Tawtanimoe, James, Chub, Succuseoge, Secochduneege, Sassanghsough and Wanwumpecun Indians then present.

By a deed dated 6 Sep., 1661, Tawtanimoe gave to Richard Baldwin "all the upland adjacent to Hogg's Meadow," "to begin at Milferd line on the south side; and the north side goeth up to

Millford Lane on the south side; and the north side goeth up to

the path which goeth from Pagassett to New Haven; and the west side from Milferd line where the cartway now is that goeth over the Brooke which is on the north side of Grassy Hill; and so broad as it is there to Milford Mill River, the same bredth it is to runn from the sayd Mill River at Pagassett path on the north side towards Pagasseett; also all the great swamps that lyeth on the east side of the said Mill River, from Milford lyne northward and eastward unto the uttermost bounds of it." This is signed by the marks of Towtanimoe, Younkitihue and Towhege, Indians present at the giving of the land.

15 Sep., 1665, Ockenung, the sole and onely Sagamore of Pagassett, with the assent of his subjects and his fellow proprietors, confirmed the grants formerly made, and granted them a new deed (Col. Rec. of Lands 1,388; see Conn. Col. Rec., 1665-1677, p.513). Richard was then dead; and we shall see, under his son Barnabas, what a curious history Hogg Meadow had. At the Court of Electors, held at Hartford, May 10, 1666, a committee was appointed to view these lands, and see what they were and whether fit for a township. The settlement went on, and in 1675 was named Derby. I do not believe Richard ever lived there. The first book of Derby is a small, meagre one. It shows: "Item: Mr. Goodyear, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. Gilbird, of New Haven, hath bargained and sold to Richard Baldwin and several others, of Milferd, a tract of land at a place called Pagasuck, and by their men, above named, put under New Haven jurisdiction in the year 1655. The house lots are then drawn. Richard has one-half more than the others. He bought out Isaac Platt, exchanged with Ebenezer Riggs, and at his death had 4½ acres, instead of 2, which "all her living at Pagasuck" his widow sold to Mr. Alexander Bryan.

Richard Baldwin, in 1657, "propounded that he might hire of the jurisdiction the customs and excise of such wine and strong liquors as he should draw and sell by retayle," for which he gave ten pounds a year. It seems that Ensign Bryan had kept the ordinary, but growing tired of it, the town had complained of him for breaking the court order in "selling strong water" at a higher price than there allowed. Richard no doubt was a prudent, able man, and intended to sell strong water in a manner becoming a Puritan, and possibly not higher than the court allowed.

It happened, however, in May, 1659, that John Heardman was complained of for being drunk and disorderly; and the marshall undertaking to arrest him, he "hitt his hatt o' the ground, and bid the marshal touch him if he durst"(Col. Rec., p. 271). Heardman thought they only had "3 or 4 quarts" for four persons, "wch ye court witnessed against as an excessive quantity for so small a company, wch ye court will consider of." Mr. Fenn said Mr. Heardman had friends who would speak for him. Being asked who, he named Sargent Baldwin; but he now said yt sargent Baldwin had always given him good counsell; to wch it was said had he given him more good counsell, and less liquors, it had been well. It afterward appeared that eleven men drank five pints, and "Baldwin desired that God would help him, while hee continues in that employment, to be more watchful," and that it happened while Richard was sick- the same sickness no doubt alluded to before. It appears that he was then keeping the ordinary: although it would seem now as if it was somewhat out of the centre of the town, unless he had changed location. Richard often appeared as attorney before the General Court of New Haven, arguing in the manner of the day, rather technical for ours, but confining himself more to the case

in hand, and with much less respect to hearsay evidence than was common in that day. At the General Court in June, 1654, it looked as if the designe against ye Duch is like to goe on, and men were agreed on, of which Milford was to furnish twenty-one. Richard was the one Ensign chosen for the colony. He was a member of the General Court for Milford, from May, 1662, to May, 1664, inclusive. In December, 1664, Milford had broken "off from ye colony, so yt neither magistrate or deputie attend the general meeting." The fact is, that by vote of the town, they had submitted themselves to Connecticut, 17 Nov., 1664. At this meeting of the General Court, a committee, of whom Richard Baldwin was one, was appointed "for ye consumating of matters betwixt Conecticutt and us." They "were empowered and intrusted with the whole affayre" in preparatory way, communicating to ye severall townes what they agree upon for their concurrence and confirmation. Richard Baldwin had been unusually active and prominent for his age up to the union, which he favored in Milford. He died, however, 23d July, 1665, and his estate was presented at Hartford 23 Sept., 1665. His eldest son received, as usual, a double portion. His youngest child, born after his death, was omitted altogether. His widow married 2nd in 1670, as his 2nd wife, William Fowler,[2] William.[1]

Her second husband was born in England; married, as early as 1645, Mary Tapp. He had, all by first wife, sons John, Jonathon, Mark, William; and daughters Sarah; Hannah, married Daniel Buckingham; Sarah, married John Smith; Mary; Deborah, married Jere Lambert; Mercy, married John Bills, of Lebanon, it is said. William Fowler was a leading, wealthy citizen in 1666; made lieutenant to "ye train Band at Milferd," Deputy 1673, and same year one of the standing council of war in the colony against the Dutch. In

1676, he was made captain. His will, dated Oct., 1682, proved 15 June, 1683, pays a handsome tribute to his wife. He says: "In primis, concerning my dear and loving wife, Elizabeth Fowler, my will concerning her, and as a token of my tender affection to her (yt hath been a tender, dutiful and loving wife to me), I say that my will is (if it should please her to live with my children, to be a guide and help to them as a mother and head of a family, I doe much desire it may be so), that she shall have the east end of my dwelling house," &c.. It appears, by New Haven Record, that she died July, 1688.

After the death of Richard, his mother made the deed, a copy of which follows. It is found in the Records of the County Court of New Haven, Vol. 1, page 3, and gave the first clue to the English connection....

Rev. John Davenporte, in a letter to Governor John Winthrop, Jr., 20th, 2d month, 1658, (47 Mass. Hist. Coll., 494,) says: "Your letter to Sarjeant Baldwin my wife purposeth to convey to him by the first opportunity." It may be that some letters from him are in the Winthrop papers.

Richard had children:

Elizabeth +	Bapt. in Milford, Sept.,1644; married Zachariah Burwell.
Sylvanus +	Baptized 20 Nov., 1646.
Sarah +	Baptized 1 April, 1649; married Samuel Riggs.
Temperance +	Baptized 29 June, 1651; married Nathan Burwell.
Mary +	Baptized 6 Nov., 1653; married Daniel Comstock.
Theophilus +	26 Apl., 1659, in Ch. Rec. of New Haven entered bapt. 19 Sept.,1658. The latter is probably wrong.
Zachariah +	22 Sept., 1660.
Martha +	1 April, 1663; married Samuel Nettleton.
Barnabas +	1665.

ZACHARIAH BALDWIN (1660-1722)

By Charles Candee Baldwin- 1881

6. Zachariah[6] Richard[5] Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard.[1] Zachariah Baldwin was born 22 Sept., 1660, in Milford, and remained there. He was generally called, in the record, Sergeant; but in the entry of his death (Ch. Rec.), 31 May, 1722, is dignified with the then valuable title of Mr.. As Zachary, he was Auditor, 1696. He was Representative for Milford, 1705 to 1718- fourteen sessions. He married, but perhaps for his second wife, and as early as 1687, Elizabeth, widow of Ezekiel Sanford, of Milford. Savage makes her first husband son Andrew, and died 1685 or '86, and leave, perhaps, one child. She married, and her will, dated 22 May, 1732, was proved 6 April, 1733. She joined the church with her husband in 1693.

He made several conveyances to his children in his lifetime. His wife survived. By his will, among other devises, he gave his interest in Hogg meadow purchase to Zachariah; to his sons, Stephen and Richard, his home lot (now Milford), and three-fourths of his interest there- a distribution not lived to, as Zachariah left Hogg meadow and lived in Stratford; Stephen and Richard lived on, or near it, and Ebenezer went to New Milford.

Mary	Baptized 2 May, 1680; married, 20 June, 1704, Thomas Newton, of Milford.
Zachariah +	Married 1708, died 1766.
Solomon +	Was a "cordwainer" (shoemaker) in Milford.
Ebenezer +	Baptized 6 Aug., 1693.
Elizabeth +	Baptized 1 Jan'y, 1693/4; married John Hine.
Susanna	Baptized 15 Nov., 1696. In her mother's will, 1732, she is called Susanna Miles. Some Susana married

2 Jan'y, 1717/8, John Burwell, of Milford. If this, Miles must have been 2nd husband.

Stephen + — 11 Oct., 1699, baptized 31 Dec., 1699.

Temperance — Baptized 13 June, 1703; married Northrup, as appears by her mother's will.

Sarah — 9 June, 1706, living and unmarried in 1732; married Charles Baldwin,[3] Richard,[2] John.[1]

Richard + — 9 Sept., 1709; baptized 10 Sept., 1709.

ZACHARIAH BALDWIN (-1766)

By Charles Candee Baldwin- 1881

7. Zachariah[7] Zachariah[6] Richard[5] Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard.[1] Zachariah Baldwin married in Milford, 25 August, 1708, Sarah Marvin, or Merwin. He owned land in Waterbury, Conn.. In 1710, he was accepted there as a bachelor proprietor, but soon sold out and returned to Milford. 22 June, 1714, he purchased land in Stratford, Connecticut, of Ephraim Warner, and settled there 1723. He and wife deed to brother Samuel Merwin, the names Marvin and Merwin being then quite interchangeable. He lived in that part of Stratford, now Huntington, at the close of his life, it is said, upon "Walnut Tree Hill." Oct., 1723, upon his petition of Oronoque, in the township of Stratford, he had leave from the General Court to set up a ferry there, being about four miles north from Stratford Ferry, and received the right during the pleasure of the court. His death is recorded 19 Nov., 1766, in the record of St. Paul's Parish, Huntington, 31 Church Street, Shelton, Conn., 06484. He was earlier a member of the Episcopal church in Stratford, where his children were baptized.

Zachariah +	Baptized in Milford 6 Sept., 1709; baptized in Stratford 12, August, 1722.
Abraham	Baptized 12 August, 1722.
Isaac	Baptized 12 August, 1722.
Jacob +	Baptized 12 August, 1722.
Sarah	Baptized 12 August, 1722; married 10 Nov., 1737, John Mitchell, of Stratford.
Israel +	Baptized 12 August, 1722.
Patience	Baptized July, 1726.

ZACHARIAH BALDWIN (1704-1756)

By Charles Candee Baldwin- 1881

8. Zachariah[8] Zachariah[7] Zachariah[6] Richard[5] Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard.[1] Zachariah Baldwin was born in New Milford, 6 Sept., 1704; baptized 12 August, 1722, in the Episcopal Church in Stratford. The late S.H. Congar, Esq., of Newark, N.J., supposed this to be the Zachariah who was of Parsippany, New Jersey. That one is said to have died 17 Nov., 1756, aged 52; and Mr. Congar presumed some of the dates to be incorrect (corrected 1967). This did not, in the outset, look probable to me; but I am now inclined to think him the same- after a very thorough search. I can find no other Zachariah of any branch to match either. John Ogden, Esq., of Parsippany, writes me, in 1874, that one of the descendants of that branch, now deceased, told him "the original ones were Zachariah and Abraham, who came to this region to preach the gospel to the Indians, and did so with great success." At that time, it was not known that the Zachariah I am now placing had a brother Abraham; but a visit to Stratford and Huntington disclosed that fact, that descendants of this branch, now in Huntington (two quite old ladies), had never heard of Zachariah and Abraham, showing that they must either have died young or settled at quite a distance. While they were young men, and members of the church, the Rev. David Brainard, the zealous apostle to the Indians in New Jersey. James H. Woodruff, Esq., of Hanover, writes me that in the expense-book of the Rev. Jacob Green, first pastor at Hanover and Parcippany, appears twice the name of Zachariah as furnishing board. The problem is one that has interested me much, but I have been disappointed in the paucity of information about the missionary efforts in New Jersey. Mr. Congar gives to Zachar-

iah the following children, very likely not the only ones:

Jacob +	Born about 1733, died 1783.
Ezekiel*+	(1736-1822)
Job +	Born about 1738, died 1800.
Silas +	Born about 1749, died 1811.

Azariah Crane, Jr., in 1733, grants three acres at the "Mountain Plantation," to his "well-beloved son in l. Zachariah Baldwi." The wife of Crane was Rebeccah, and Rebeccah, the wife of Zachariah Baldwin, was buried at Parsippany, 15 June, 1791, aged 84 in Vail Cemetery on Rt. 46 next to her husband.

* Not given by Mr. Congar. See Ezekiel.[9]

EZEKIEL BALDWIN (1736-1822)

By Charles Candee Baldwin- 1881

9. Ezekiel[9] Zachariah[8] Zachariah[7] Zachariah[6] Richard[5] Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard.[1] Ezekiel Baldwin of Parsippany, Morris County, N.J., born in 1736; died October 30, 1822, aged 86. His Ancestry is not traced, but I think it likely that he was the son of Zachariah[8] Zachariah[7], and born between Jacob and Job. The late John R. Burnett, of that vicinity (Hanover), thinks he was father (but not certainly) of:

Ezekiel + — By tradition of his nephew Enoch, had three daughters, of whom one married Willis, and one Gaines. He died in Morris County, N.J..

Elias +

Matthew +

Daniel +

Isaac — Enoch is not certain of him, and Mr. Burnett did not name him.

Enoch says these sons all fought in the Revolution; that their parents came from Connecticut Shore to Morris County. I think the probability strong that they belong to the line indicated which I have traced but scantily, and with much labor.(C.C. Baldwin)

Upon visiting the grave of Ezekiel in Vail Cemetery which is located on Rt. 46, in Parsippany, I discovered further that he married Martha _____(1745-1820) and was a Pvt. in the 1st N.J. Militia during the Revolutionary War. I am very certain he was the son of Zachariah.[8] (R. Mark Baldwin, Jr.[16]- 1967)

MATTHEW BALDWIN (-)

By Charles Candee Baldwin- 1881

10. Matthew[10] Ezekiel[9] Zachariah[8] Zachariah[7] Zachariah[6] Richard[5] Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard.[1] Matthew Baldwin married Elizabeth Bigelow, and died in Colville Township, N.J. (or is it Caldwell, as is said at another time?). His grandson thinks he was, at an early day, in the Mohawk Valley, N.Y., and thence to Caldwell.

Enoch +	Born 1786, died 1880.
Isaac +	Born about 1787.
William	Died in Indiana; no children.
Abby	Married Reynolds, and living, in 1875, in Illinois.
Jane	Married Waterman, and living, in 1875, in Kansas.
Lucy	Married Quimby; thought to be of Iowa.
Phebe	
_____	Daughter.

ENOCH BALDWIN (1785-1880)

By Charles Candee Baldwin - 1881
Robert Mark Baldwin,Jr.[16]- 1967

11. Enoch[11] Matthew[10] Ezekiel[9] Zachariah[8] Zachariah[7] Zachariah[6] Richard[5] Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard[1]. Enoch Baldwin was born March 10, 1785, in Morris County, New Jersey, the son of Matthew and Elizabeth Baldwin. He was in the War of 1812, and was a pensioner. He married Elizabeth Stockman of Orange, New Jersey, whose mother's name was Ursula. He removed thence to Hanover, New Jersey; thence to Newark, New Jersey; thence in 1836 to Newark, Ohio; in 1846 to Ringwood, Illinois; and several years afterward to West Union, Fayette County, Iowa. He died September 20, 1880, in West Union at 95 years of age and is buried in West Union.

Mrs. George Blunt of 208 Union Street, West Union, Iowa, 52175 tells me on September 18, 1967, that a short account of Enoch appears in the 1878 History of Fayette County, Iowa:

> BALDWIN, ENOCH, retired, residence on Elm St., born March 10, 1785, in Morris Co., N.J.; in 1799 went to Essex Co., N.J.; in 1819 went to Newark, N.J., and then removed to Licking Co., Ohio and there to McHenry Co., Ill., and from there to West Union, and first commenced the boot and shoe trade; continued it about three years and then engaged in a saw and grist mill, which was his last business. Married Nancy Spear in Oct., 1854; she was born Sept. 13, 1910; died Oct. 9, 1876(she is buried in the West Union cemetery next to Enoch). He had five children by a former marriage, three are living- W.M., John B., and Eliza (now Mrs. Ball). He owns fifty acres of land, with a saw mill, about two miles east of here. Is a Republican.

Mrs. Blunt also informed me that in the 1869 Plot Book she found a 20 acre tract, and two 10 acre tracts under his name, but the saw mill wasn't marked on any of them.

Enoch had by his first marriage the following children which are likely not the only ones. He had no children by his second

wife, Nancy.

William M. +	1813-1892.
Elizabeth	Married C. Ball of Newark, Ohio.
John B. +	1819-1894. In 1875 of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Returned to West Union in 1881 and in 1894 he was buried there. Married in 1855, Miss Harriet Washburn (1833-1920).
John +	1826-1899. Herman Jacobson, Sexton of the town of West Union, says that John is the son of Enoch. Married Matilda (1840-1864). Born in Newark, New Jersey and is buried in West Union.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BALDWIN (1813-1892)

By Charles Candee Baldwin-1881
Robert Mark Baldwin, Jr.[16]- 1967

12. William M.[12] Enoch[11] Matthew[10] Ezekiel[9] Zachariah[8] Zachariah[7] Zachariah[6] Richard[5] Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard.[1]

William Montgomery Baldwin was born in 1813 and at the time of his marriage to Mary Caroline Coleman of Canton, Ohio, in Oct. 3, 1838, he was said to have been a prosperous merchant of that city. Little more is known of his life except that he had twelve children and is buried on the Baldwin Lot in Cedar Hill Cemetery in Newark, Ohio. His children were:

Frances (Fannie) A.	1839-1921, of Newark, Ohio.
Abby C.	1842-1848, of Bellefontaine, Ohio.
William M.	Born about 1846, of Newark, Ohio.
Charles W.	Born about 1848, of Columbus, Ohio.
Sylvanus C.	1848-1877.
Julia	Born about 1849; married George J. Abbott; of Newark, Ohio.
Sylvester C.	Born in 1850, of Newark, Ohio.
Arthur J.	Born in 1853, of Newark, Ohio.
Enoch R.	1855-1865.
Minnie	Born in 1859.
Harry R.	1860-1870.
Jesse L. +	1864-1946.

Of William M. Baldwin's wife, Mary Caroline, I was very fortunate to have received from Evelyn Baldwin of 316 Jackson Ave., Ridgway, Pennsylvania and wife of William Montgomery[14], the following biography:

"Mary Caroline Coleman, daughter of Benjamin F. and Abby B. Coleman, was born in Canton, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1816, and died at her

residence in Newark, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1902.

"She was one of nine children, all having passed to the rest beyond, except one sister, Mrs. Emily C. Bradway, of this city....

"Her father's ancestors were of Quaker origin, while her mother's were patriots of the American Revolution. She was the granddaughter of Major John Handy, and the great granddaughter of Captain Charles Handy, of Newport, R.I.. Major John Handy was one of the many patriots in the Revolution who sacrificed private interests for the public good in the effort to drive the British from Rhode Island. He served under Sullivan and Spencer. On July 4, 1776, he read the Declaration of Independence from the steps of the court house in Newport, and on July 4, 1826, 50 years later, he read it again from the same place.

"The deceased being a relative of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, her grandparents, together with her aunts, are buried on the Perry lot at Newport, R.I..

"The deceased came to Newark, Ohio, with her parents 80 years ago, then a child of 5 years, when all around was but a wilderness, and the family moved into a two story log house on the northwest corner of the public square, where the Tubbs House now stands, and has had a continuous residence in Newark since the time of her coming here. In her youth she joined the Methodist church, of which she remained a member for several years, but which she left to embrace the doctrines of the New Church of the New Jerusalem, of which she remained a consistent member to the time of her death, and of whom it can be said she has been the medium of carrying these truths to more minds than any one left in our midst. She was a strong believer in the Lord's divine love and wisdom in shaping the ends of those who put their trust in him, and seemed to be full

of one idea, and that was one of usefulness. She talked often of casting off her weakness of her body and of the friends dear and things beautiful that would soon be hers. She could not bear to think of being a burden to any one, and nearly her last words to her family the evening before her departure were: "When I go I want to go quick," and the Master heard her prayer and answered it. She has done her work and did it well, and as a good and faithful servant she has entered into the joy of her Lord."

The author of this biography is unknown, but he seems to have been close to the family. Thus I would hazard the guess that it was either a relative or a close friend. More reasonable, however, due to the religious overtones of the work, I think is that it was written by the local pastor of the church who of course would have been close to the family, especially in those last moments before Mary Caroline's death.

JESSE LINCOLN BALDWIN (1864-1946)

By Robert Mark Baldwin, Jr.[16]- 1967

13. Jesse L.[13] William M.[12] Enoch[11] Matthew[10] Ezekiel[9] Zachariah[8] Zachariah[7] Zachariah[6] Richard[5] Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard.[1] Jesse Lincoln Baldwin was born September 25, 1864 in Newark, Ohio, where he lived until his death on May 2, 1946. He was united in marriage May 28, 1891, with Anna L. Winters of Zanesville, Ohio, at the residence of Pastor E.J. Jones of the Plymouth Congregational Church. Although Anna was catholic, I am told by Evelyn Baldwin that Jesse always said that he belonged to the Swedenborg Lutheran Church and insisted that Anna change her religion. Anna L., the daughter of Daniel and Anna Winters of Zanesville, Ohio, was born September 19, 1867, and died March 18, 1935. Both Jesse and Anna are buried in the Baldwin Lot in Cedar Hill Cemetery in Newark, Ohio.

The rest of my information concerning Jesse L. comes in the form of a personality sketch by his granddaughter, Miss Wynona L. Reynolds, who was the daughter of Jesse's daughter Anna Bernice. She was formerly of R D 6 Franklin, Newark, Ohio, but in August, 1967, she was planning to take up permanent residence in Phoenix, Arizona, near her sister Bernice McCracken. Miss Reynolds' account was so finely written and offered so many insights into the personality of Jesse, that I have decided to quote her work nearly in its entirety in the following paragraphs.

"It seems that the best I can do is to relate what I know of Jesse Lincoln Baldwin. I cannot do that justice, because he was a most remarkable man in my estimation, and I am in my admiration and affection for him, likely to press for the best. You asked

that if I felt I could not help you I give you the name of someone who could. I believe, as meager the information is, I possibly am the only one left who knew him well.

"To my knowledge, Jesse lived his entire life in Newark, Ohio. He married Anna Louise Winters and to the union had two children: Anna Bernice (first born) and William Montgomery (born approximately two years after). He was an avid Republican- as enthusiastic a believer as one could imagine! He believed that if Franklin Delano Roosevelt were allowed to remain in the Presidency the country was certain to "go to Hell." He was concerned over the national debt and never allowed an argument to be concluded without the remark that our children "would have to pay the bill."

"He read anything and all things that came to his attention from world affairs to advertising household gadgetry. When I was small I feared him because he seemed gruff and impatient- and always busy. But in later years we found him kind, considerate, a lover of artistry especially in the field of music, generous to a fault which accounted for his modest accumulation of worldly possessions, I am certain. I think the most noticeable characteristic he possessed was his social manners. He treated all women as "ladies-" color notwithstanding. I have seen him tip his hat to negro women, bow, and exchange greetings with persons I am certain could have been considered "questionable characters," simply because he acknowledged them to be human beings and equal.

"He had a quick temper and his use of fists was not unheard of. He was just as quick to be sorry, although I never heard of his having made an apology! Jesse was well over six feet tall- in terms describing the male physique, he was "lean and lanky." He carried himself erect until perhaps his last ten years when arth-

ritis crippled him badly. He held a special dislike for doctors- never heard of his mentioning one without the prefix "quack" (exception: his brother and my sister's husband, Dr. Paul W. McCracken, dec'd.).

"Jesse, possibly in his best years, was called a "painter." But today I am certain he would be referred to in a much more dignified manner- whatever, his work was surpassed by no one. He had, without formal training, an uncanny talent for color, mixing of paint (in days past, a necessity), steadiness in the handling of brushes, and great physical strength. These talents were mandatory in the painting of frescoes and ceiling figurations in the homes of wealthy persons for whom he worked. Newark is small, population-wise, but for its size contains a remarkable percentage of wealthy persons.

"I remember, when watching him work on an intricate piece of gold leaf refinishing, how steady was his hand at seventy years of age, and he remarked that it was nothing to the work he once performed when circuses came to town and he was engaged to decorate damaged wagons, calliope, etc.. He also striped and decorated newly manufactured carriages, produced here in Newark. Although I don't remember ever seeing any art work such as still life, mural or portrait, Grandpop's sense of humor cropped out in almost all of his work in the form of caricature or cartoon. When mixing paints, whether for a house or a piece of furniture, he would test his brushes on anything that would accept the color, and the result would be a giant sized caricature of "Uncle Sam," a neighbor he might have had "words with," an animal, or any interesting (to him) subject.

"Jesse's wife, Anna Louise, was born of the Roman Catholic

faith, but Jesse refusing to embrace it or accept the usual promise to raise children to the faith, insisted that Grandma be excommunicated. However, in her later years having had cataracts removed from both eyes- in those days a terrible ordeal and not always successful -she asked to go back to her church. I suppose by that time Jesse had mellowed somewhat in his intolerance of religion, because he offered no objection to her everyday trek to Blessed Sacrament Church."

Born to Jesse and Anna were two children:

Anna Bernice +	Born April 14, 1892, and died in a car accident in Florida December 6, 1940. Lived in Newark, Ohio, and on April 16, 1911, she married Frank Reynolds, a musician and organist of the Episcopal Church of that city.
William Montgomery +	1893-1958.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BALDWIN (1893-1958)

By Robert Mark Baldwin, Jr.[16] - 1967

14. William M.[14] Jesse L.[13] William M.[12] Enoch[11] Matthew[10] Ezekiel[9] Zachariah[8] Zachariah[7] Zachariah[6] Richard[5] Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard.[1] William Montgomery Baldwin was born May 26, 1893, in the city of Newark, Ohio, the son of Jesse Lincoln Baldwin. As was common in those days he left high school and went to work taking a three dollar a week job with the Halaphane Company as a drafting apprentice. His only further schooling was obtained by taking an International Correspondence School course in drafting and sketching and a night school course at the Ridgway, Pennsylvania, Y.M.C.A..

At nineteen years of age he left Newark and moved to the little town of Ridgway, Elk County, Pennsylvania, where he took a drafting job with the lumber and mill working firm of Hyde-Murphy Company. He held the position steadily, even during the 1929 depression, until his death forty-six years later.

With the advent of World War I, William M. was drafted into the United States Army as an infantry man. He was located at Brest and Bourges where he worked in the Central Records Office and played in the CRO Band. William was honorably discharged from the service at the war's end with the rank of Corporal. He often quipped that he fought in the Battle of Bourges... digging latrines!

After the war William M. returned to Ridgway and on July 17, 1920, married Evelyn Loretta Morgester, a local girl born May 2, 1896. At this time he moved from his boarding house residence to a home on South Street. In 1925 he settled at 316 Jackson Avenue where he lived until his death.

His personality is described by his son Robert M. Baldwin as

being a "fussy perfectionist, characterized by an unperturbable calm,a rye humor, and infinite patience." His other son William M. adds that he was also "honest, sincere, and well liked by all." He and Evelyn regularly attended Grace Episcopal Church in Ridgway.

William M. had talents as an artist and musician. As was typical of his era he wore a hard straw hat and was a banjo strummer concentrating on the banjo and mandolin. He also played the trombone and bugle and was a member of the Ridgway American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps (Ledden Post #208) and the Elk County Capital Band. Of his abilities his son William M. states: "He played because he liked music. Perhaps he wasn't outstanding musicianwise, but this was more than likely due to the fact he never had the benefit of intensive study. The same is true of his artistic talents which also demonstrated an undeveloped potential."

In the art field he was the local handy man when it came to requests for free art jobs for church, civic affairs, etc. and this may have led to his relatively non-joining behavior. Lasting monuments to his talents are the Keystone canon bases which sit in front of the Elk County Courthouse in Ridgway, and the Ridgway Honor Roll which has since been taken down.

Aside from his work, music, and art William M. would read and spend much time maintaining his Jackson Avenue home. He is also described as enjoying radio, and the Sears Silvertone that he purchased in 1935 was still working in 1968.

William Montgomery died suddenly of a blood clot at his residence on October 13, 1958, and is buried in Thayer Memorial Cemetery on Montmorenci in Ridgway, Pennsylvania.

He had by Evelyn Loretta two children:

William Montgomery + Born October 13, 1921. Married Marguerite

Savignac of Trinidad. In 1968 of Baltimore, Maryland.

Robert Mark + — Born March 3, 1925. Married Caroline Holt of Ridgway, Pennsylvania. In 1968 of South Plainfield, New Jersey.

Evelyn Loretta was born in Ridgway on May 2, 1896, the daughter and eighth child of nine to John W. Morgester, the general store manager of the town. She attended and graduated from Ridgway High School in 1915. She has a spirited, athletic nature and is a dedicated Episcopalian, a trait probably derived from her father.

In the words of grandson Robert M. Baldwin, John Morgester was described as "a rugged, hard nosed spiritualist," while his other grandson William M. adds that he had a "heart of gold and a great sense of humor."

As a testamony to the strength of John W. Morgester's beliefs is the story about an incident with an Episcopal priest which came down to me through grandson Robert M.. It seems that one day the priest sent a closely guarded message to his general store requesting that under the cover of darkness he deliver a barrel of spirits to the priest's house and lower it through a cellar window which would be opened for the occasion. Secrecy was to be the rule since the priest of course didn't want his activities to be known. But John Morgester was appalled by the request and not only refused to deliver the brew, but never again went to church while the priest was in residence.

"Strangely enough," adds Robert M. Baldwin, "his death was so sudden as to make the administration of the last rites impossible, a happenstance undoubtedly not mourned by old 'JW' himself since his latter years had found him turning more and more to the practice of 'Christian Science' in preference over any sectarian dogma."

ROBERT MARK BALDWIN (1925-)

By Robert Mark Baldwin, Jr.[16]- 1967

15. Robert M.[15] William M.[14] Jesse L.[13] William M.[12] Enoch[11] Matthew[10] Ezekiel[9] Zachariah[8] Zachariah[7] Zachariah[6] Richard[5] Sylvester[4] Sylvester[3] Henry[2] Richard.[1] Robert Mark Baldwin was born March 3, 1925, the second son of William M. and Evelyn L. Baldwin in Ridgway, Pennsylvania. He attended school in the Ridgway Public School system and although he didn't distinguish himself as an academician, he proved quite adept with a sketch pad and paint brush.

In 1943, during the latter part of his senior year of high school, Robert was granted his diploma before the end of the normal school year in order that he might enter his country's service in World War II.

Robert left school February 5, 1943, at the age of 17 and enlisted in the United States Army. After completing basic training he passed from group to group serving in the infantry, artillery, the aviation cadets (where his whole group was bounced out on April Fool's Day!), and finally ended up in the paratroop school where on November 24, 1944, he was graduated and assigned to the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment of the 82nd Airborn Division as a private first class. He was sent over to Europe on January 29, 1945, saw action in the Rhine Jump in the Rhine Land of Central Europe, and was a member of the first army of occupation in Berlin at the war's end. He received the following honors: Good Conduct Medal, Distinguished Unit Badge, American Theater Service Medal, EAME Theater, Service Medal, two bronze stars, and a World War II Victory Medal. He was honorably discharged from service on January 16,1946.

Robert was married just before departing for overseas to his childhood sweetheart, Caroline Jean Holt (1926-), daughter of builder Carl Holt and wife Mary (Miller) of 127 Sherman Avenue, Ridgway, Pennsylvania. They were married October 14, 1944, in the chapel in the Harmony Church area of Fort Benning, Georgia, where he was stationed at the time. His first child, R. Mark, was born before his return from Europe.

After the war Robert and Caroline moved to New Jersey eventually settling at 1615 Plainfield Avenue, South Plainfield, in 1950. Working from 1946 to 1948 first for Art Color in Dunellen as a timekeeper in a composing room and then as a window designer for Teppers Department Store in Plainfield, Robert developed an intense dislike for the eight hour work day, the weekly pay check, and lording bosses.

A talented artist from childhood, he sought to build himself a career in commercial art. In 1948 he formed the Robert M. Baldwin Company as a one man commercial art and advertising agency and set up shop in a little studio on 8 Court Street in Newark, New Jersey. Later in 1956 he moved his studio to his residence at 1615 Plainfield Avenue, South Plainfield, and thereafter his business began to grow and prosper.

In this same year of 1956 Robert ran for public office and led a Republican resurgence in the predominantly Democratic town of South Plainfield in the forty year Democratic stronghold of Middlesex County. As mayor he and his two Republican councilmen were in a distinct minority on the seven man council. In 1958 they retained their two council seats and Robert was re-elected mayor. Finally in 1960 the Republicans gained three council seats, and with Robert in the tie-breaking Mayoral position, they control-

led the Borough Council for the first time in over a decade and a half.

But by 1962 six years of public office, four elections (including one primary in 1958), and a record three terms, Robert had had enough of politics. His business was falling into neglect due to the all-too-consciencious attention being given to his unpaid political duties. But he wouldn't quit. He once said: "The only way to leave politics is to get beaten. You can't quit." Thus, giving only a half-hearted demonstration of his normally vigorous campaign, he was defeated in his fifth election in 1962 and left politics completely to devote more time to his work.

But his presence was not unfelt in the community. Although not an architect, he was responsible for the construction and design of the Borough Hall and the Borough Library, both of which bear plaques inscribed with his name. He also designed the Borough Seal and developed the original ideas for the New World Industrial Cite in the southern end of town and a park on South Plainfield's Spring Lake.

As a politican he was of course a joiner, whether by choice or otherwise. In addition to his work on town bodies such as the Planning Board, Sewer Commission, and all other administrative boards which he regularly and religiously sat on, he was a member of the local V.F.W. post #6763, The American Legion Chaumont Post #243, and a trustee of the South Plainfield Public Library. He was also a charter member of the V.F.W. post in Ridgway, Pennsylvania, the Military Order of the Cooties Pup Tent #41 of the South Plainfield V.F.W., the South Plainfield Civic Band, and the South Plainfield Junior Chamber of Commerce- (the latter two of which he organized.) And finally he was a member of St. Andrew's

Episcopal Church of Plainfield, New Jersey, serving as a Warden from about 1957 to 1959.

As far as interests and talents are concerned, Robert's artistic endeavors took him into the fields of sculpturing, molding, painting, and caricature drawing. He was also a regular home handyman building, repairing, and designing most of the interior and exterior of his home. In addition he was an accomplish- pianist and trombonist, and played in many private and service dance bands. Since he had difficulty discerning one black dot on a page of music from another, he preferred to "fake it" or "play it by ear" rather than have to play a straight tune!

Robert had by Caroline four children:

Robert Mark, Jr.	Born August 2, 1945.
Carl James	Born January 13, 1954.
Jeanne Loretta	Born April 16, 1957.
Eric Holt	Born January 8, 1959.

The Collective Baldwin Personality

The goal of this final section of the Baldwin Genealogy is to attempt to define the collective Baldwin personality based on the limited information we have available concerning those of our direct line. It will be a study of trades, religion, personality, and talents. We cannot go further than these four areas in our analysis since they are the only factors upon which the information of all the men touches a common ground. I do, however, feel that the few common traits that I have found are highly significant and extremely interesting in themselves.

Such a discussion should begin with an analysis of our furtherest relatives of County Bucks, England. These men were first recorded in the 16th century during the troubled times between the Reformation around 1530 and the English Civil War beginning in 1640.

It is interesting to note that the first outstanding Baldwin who can be associated with (though not directly) those of our direct line was Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of England from 1536 to 1546 when he died. This is especially significant since it was in 1530 that King Henry VIII began in earnest his attempts to reform the English Catholic church into one more akin to the heretic protestant groups of the mainland such as Lutheranism in Germany.

At this time the Catholic monasteries were being dissolved and their land confiscated by the crown where it was redistributed to those who were ardent supporters of King Henry's ambitious fight with the Pope. Both Sir John's trusted position as judge on the third highest court in the land and his acquisition of Dundridge

by Royal decree in 1544 (the previous owner was beheaded) point to the fact that he and his family played their politics shrewdly and kept well informed of the changing political tides of the era. The obvious result was a secure political position based on the mutual agreement between the king and his supporters to reciprocate support for one another should the occasion arise. This worked for three generations with the Baldwin family.

By 1638, however, relations between the king and his people had deteriorated from what it had been during the 16th century. The Puritan movement began to gain strength while at the same time the king was fighting Parliament's growing power and liberal religious ideas. At this point a bit of historical narrative is enlightening.

James I took the throne in 1603 as the first king of the Stuart family. With the new family came a new political outlook concerning the position of the king in English society. Through the Tudor policy the throne had regained much of the power it had lost during the 15th century Wars of the Roses. This regrowth parallelled the growth of Parliament and was achieved not by coercion, but by maintaining the delicate balance among the various factions of English politics. James I, however, had different ideas. He was an autocrat and now felt the opportunity had arisen to reassert complete royal soveriegnty unhampered by a democratic Parliament. His private advisors took the place of government by council. He only rarely called on Parliament as had the Tudor's to aid in the government; and when Parliament <u>was</u> called it was summoned and dismissed at the king's pleasure. This hardly gave the representatives an opportunity to use their newly acquired powers in government, and this was how James I wanted it to be.

But such arbitrary policy as this alienated his friends in Parliament and the belief began to gain acceptance that to be forbidden use of their powers was tantamount to not having them in the first place.

In his struggle with the Presbyterian clergy in Scotland, James was also breeding distrust among the Puritan groups in England. He made it no secret that he suspected them as opponents to his new policy of royal supremacy. To him all Puritans were suspect because their conceptions of church government undermined the power of the bishops and hence the power of the king.

Thus James I alienated those groups which the Tudors, and especially Elizabeth before him, had sought to balance and treat with practical favor. Monarchy was the supremest thing on earth, kings little gods, and the laws were made only by him. Such theories fitted nicely with James' high opinion of himself. But they rendered unnecessary and ridiculous the caution and restraint of Elizabeth in dealing with the Commons.

If James I was disliked and suspect by his countrymen, then his son Charles I was hated and plotted against. Following his father's footsteps in 1625, he was many times more resolute in his royalist and anti-Puritan beliefs. Like his father he had too high an opinion of the Crown's authority to consider maintaining an Elizabethan equilibrium. In his dealings with Parliament he incurred their everlasting hatred and suspicion by following even closer than his father the advice of his personal advisors and not Parliament.

The common man was alienated from supporting the king by the decaying and inequitable court system. High costs and corruption were the prevailent diseases of the courts. No one doubted that

a rich and powerful man could win a case against a poor man.

Likewise in religion he continued to display his father's contempt for the Puritans and the Scottish Presbyterians. The problem finally came to a head in 1637 when James and Archbishop Laud sought to impose a version of the English Book of Common Prayer upon the Church of Scotland. The Scots rebelled and the sympathizing Puritans at home realized that his long range plans probably included suppression of them too.

Such was the feeling of the country in 1638. Two years later the English Civil War broke out and Oliver Cromwell ousted Charles and set up the Protectorate which lasted until 1660. But our relatives in the Baldwin family didn't wait for the war. Instead Sylvester,[4] his wife Sarah, and six of their children boarded the ship Martin in 1638 and sailed for America (see Charles Candee Baldwin's account on pages 19-20). Whether the family had fallen into the king's disfavor and were pressured into leaving or whether it was just an adventurous spirit which prompted Sylvester's departure for the New World is not known. One thing, however, is certain: the hallowed walls of the Dundridge estate, granted to the Baldwins in 1544 in a different political climate, were no longer as inviting as they had been in times past. Hence the Baldwin clan spread to America to build a new life.

But what type of people are the Baldwins of our particular line? One obvious characteristic may be discovered through a study of their professions. While in England they were yeoman farmers. These men were the new rising middle class which had taken over the government and caused the growth of Parliamentary power in the Commons after the nobles had destroyed themselves in the 15th century Wars of the Roses. They were the well-to-do commoners whose favor

the Tudor kings sought to win as a means to regain their royal authority which had been lost to the nobles since 1215. The yeoman farmers were to be the bulwark protecting the king from any more usurpation of his authority by the upper classes. The yeoman's price for this support was political power by means of a strengthened Commons.

When the Baldwins came to America they of course retained their farming ways, but in typical colonial fashion (created no doubt out of the force of necessity) they picked up secondary trades. Richard[5] was an attorney, while Zachariah[6] was a town auditor. Zachariah[7] set up a ferry at Stratford, Connecticut, and his son Zachariah[8] was an Indian missionary to New Jersey. As the country became more and more civilized, specialization took effect: William M.[12] was a merchant, Jesse L.[13] a painter, William M.[14] a draftsman, and Robert M.[15] a commercial artist.

All these men were prosperous and very proficient at their trades, and it is particularly noteworthy that with one exception they were all self-employed. The spirit of Sylvester[4] of steering an independant and uncertain course to America seems to be a family tradition as each man has been his own boss.

Particularly evident in the generations from William M.[12] is the use of a given talent, an artistically creative gift, serving as the basis for a business enterprise.

Large families are another family characteristic, the average being about seven children. William M.[12] holds the record with twelve children, while his son Jesse L.[13] and grandson William M.[14] followed with the lowest figures of two apiece. The decrease in the number of off-spring I feel should be taken as a sign of an evolving modern America and the disappearance of the frontier

since William M.[12] was the last to live in a log cabin and need many strong sons to help do the daily chores; and in this connection, the male off-spring as of 1967 hold a 61 to 39 advantage over their female counterparts.

Baldwins have been represented in four of the six major wars in which America has been involved. Ezekiel[9] and son Matthew[10] fought in the Revolutionary War, grandson Enoch[11] in the War of 1812, William M.[14] in the First World War, and Robert M.[15] in the Second World War. None, however, attained any outstanding honors or rank other than being just good soldiers.

Religion remains as the final family characteristic as far as is recorded. The early Baldwins of Aston Clinton in England were evidently members of the Church of England from its inception, otherwise they would not have been shown as much favor from Henry VIII as was the case. By the time of Sylvester[4] a Puritan influence was probably felt thereby hastening his departure from England in 1638. This is not recorded in any of my sources, although it should be noted that in 1643 Milford was admitted into New Haven Colony which was then administered under a government of the strictest Puritan type. Hence I would assume that Sylvester[4] and his son Richard[5] and possibly grandson Zachariah[6] were also Puritans. Beginning with Zachariah,[7] however, the Episcopal Church (Church of England Americanized) again returns as the family religion and is still in evidence with William M.[14] and his son Robert M.[15], although Jesse L.[13] claimed to have been a Lutheran.

Thus the religion of the Baldwin family appears to be spread from Episcopal to Puritan to Lutheran; but of course all being Protestant denominations, they are more similar than different. The Catholic Church was excluded from the very beginning when King

Henry VIII did away with it around 1530.

This then is the collective Baldwin personality. It is one created over the years by individual men acting quite independently and unawaredly of one another to create an unblemished heritage of personal self-expression. They have demonstrated a virtually uninterrupted intention to be nothing but individual self-employed businessmen in the best traditions of the American system of free enterprise. They have been original founders of towns and social organizations alike, and were in the vanguard of the American move west. They have proven themselves not only willing to secure the advantages of a free American society, but they have also demonstrated a consistent willingness to stake their lives in defense of that society when it was threatened from without in four of the six major wars in which our nation has engaged. They have created a great family heritage, and it is one which all members have duly inherited and may proudly enjoy.

Robert Mark Baldwin, Jr.[16] - 1967

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